GYPSIES AND THEIR WAYS

—See Inside

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BALLOONS—AND A GIRL

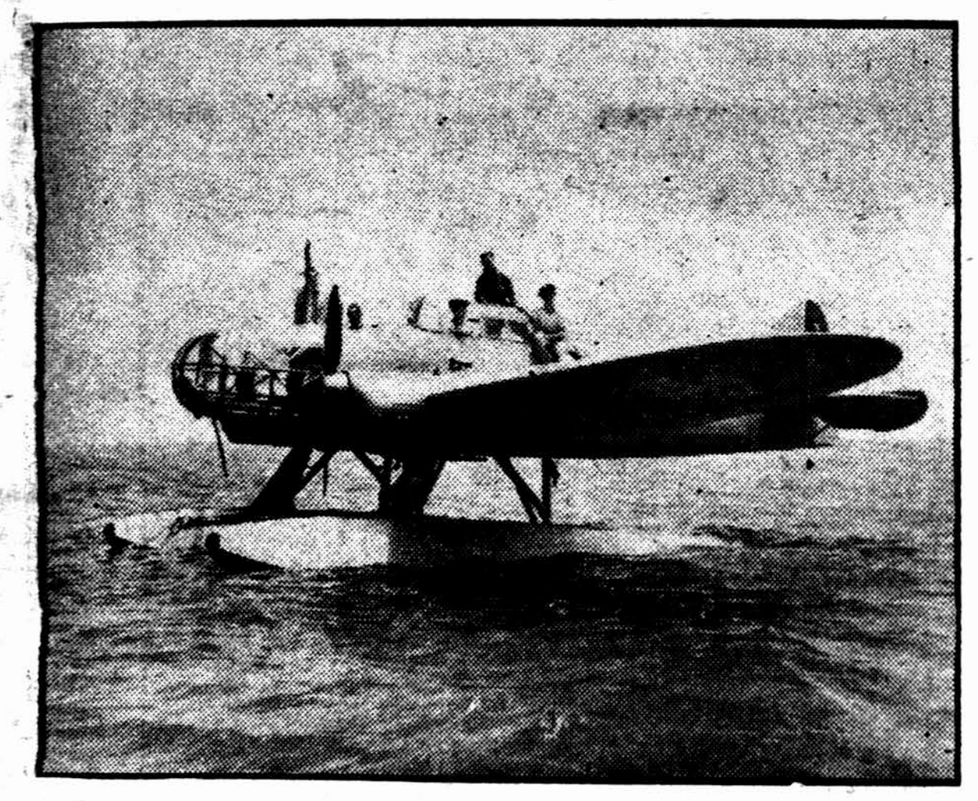
Photo—Vasant Phatak

SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

General de Gaulle inspecting a Royal Marine Guard of Honour aboard the "warspite" which played a leading part in the Battle of Matapan.

A patrol of the Long Range Desert Group in action in the Western Desert.

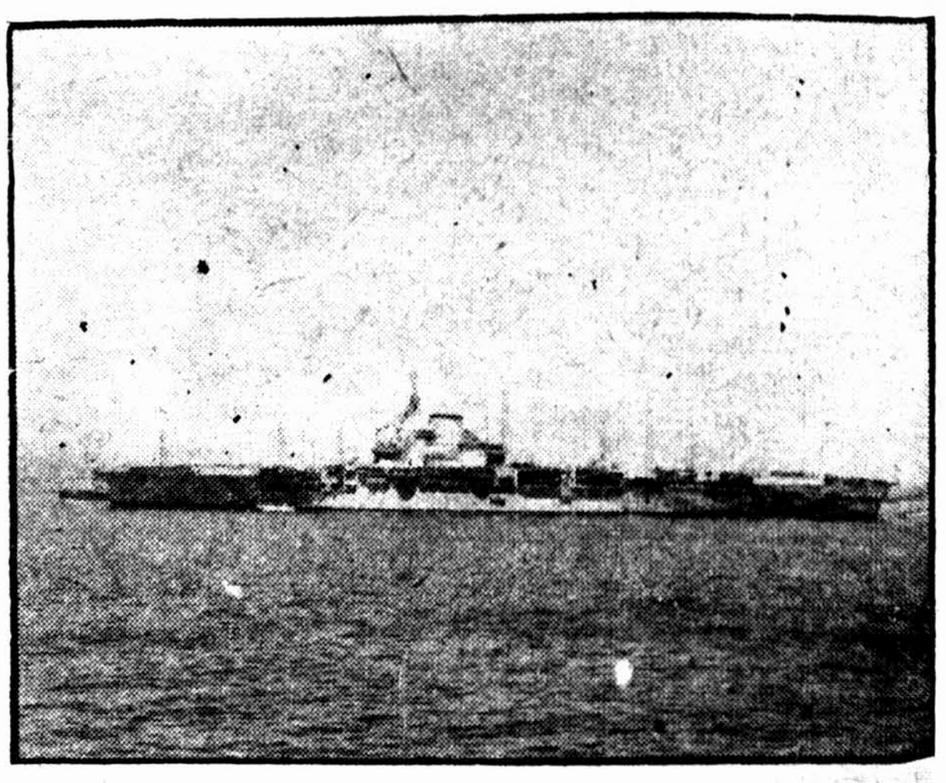
THEY ESCAPED THE NAZIS



One of the latest type of Yugoslavian aircraft which is now helping the Allies in the Middle East.

A Yugoslavian sea plane being beached.

Animals of a pack Transport Company, Cyprus Regiment, enjoying a drink in the huge trough built in the camp.



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BOMBAY: JUNE 15, 1941.

Hitler's Secret Spy

Sinister Mission Of Colonel Schwerin On Eve Of Russo-German Pact

By WALTER TSCHUPPIK

Early in July 1939 and a few weeks, therefore, before the outbreak of war, Adolf Hitler sent an officer named Lieutenant-Colonel Gerhardt Schwerin to London with secret orders to obtain for him exact information about British military preparedness.

Colonel Schwerin was at that time head of the "British department" of the German General Staff and after the completion of his London mission, visited Paris, where on July 14th 1939 he attended the usual military parade celebrating the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille. Hitler had already decided upon war against Poland, but was still uncertain when to strike. There is now no doubt that the report brought back to him by this German officer was of decisive importance to Hitler's decision. To that extent Schwerin's mission proved fatal to the whole world. Schwerin's advice to Hitler was to launch the war against Poland as early possible, since Britain was not ready and the French army had its weak points. Unfortunately, Schwerin's secret mission did not receive the attention it deserved in diplomatic circles. M. de Saint-Hordouin French Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, acting for M. Coulondre, the Ambassador who was then on leave, alone thought it necessary to pass on information of this visit to the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bonnet, in a letter dated July 25th 1939, which is cited in the French Yellow Book. Unfortunately, M. de Saint-Hardouin drew quite wrong conclusions from Schwerin's visit. He believed that the French air force had strongly impressed the German agent, so strongly, indeed, that he had communicated these impressions to Hitler. A regrettable error indeed!

Hitler, who had a high opinion of Colonel Schwerin's judgment, had decided to send him to London after a long conversation he had had with Generals Keitel and Brauchitsch at the end of May 1939 Hitler asked his two military advisers for their opinion, taking into account the whole political situation, as to Germany's prospects in a war against Poland Both Keitel and Brauchitsch answered without a moment's hesitation: "It all depends on Russia." And General Keitel added: "If Russia remains neutral, Germany will win, even if Britain and France come to Poland's aid." "That is probably so," said Brauchitsch more cautiously. Both officers declared that Germany could not win the war if she had also to fight against Russia And both laid much weight upon possible intervention by Turkey. They believed that Turkey would come in on the side of the Western Powers only if Soviet Russia also took up arms against Germany. It was Brauchitsch's qualifying word —"probably"—which caused Hitler to entrust Colonel Schwerin with a special mission to London We know now that on one important point the German staff officer was in error. Like many others, he under-estimated the vitality and powers of thought endurance which brought Great Britain through the dark days that followed Dunkirk.

Litvinoff Goes

It now appears from the recently published diaries of Mr. William Dodd, the former American Ambassador in Berlin that Russo-German negotiations began as early as the autumn of 1934. On November 9th of that year the diplomat made this conscientious entry in his diary: "I learned this morning that there are negotiations between Germany and Russia for sales of goods to Russia on a five-year credit scheme." Mr. Dodd expressed the opinion that the Richswehr, the German Foreign Office and conservative circles were all pressing Hitler to conclude a Russian pact like that with Poland, "which was a surprise to the whole world" From that time on Hitler constantly played with this idea, but it was 1939 before the negotiations promised a successful issue A close study of the official documents now available allow us even to determine the exact date—the beginning of May 1939. On May 4th Russia's Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinoff, was brusquely removed from office. Stalin distrusted him and found it impossible to entrust him any longer with a foreign policy which had suddenly changed its course

Those critical days coincided with events which are dealt with by the French Yellow Book in one of its most important documents. It is a resume of a conversation that took place on May 6th—two days after Litvinoff's dismissal—between a member of the French Embassy in Berlin and a leading German Nazi, "one of the Fuehrer's associates." "Do you think," the German asked "that Hitler would be prepared to fight without holding all the trump cards? Were you not struck, in his last speech, by the fact that he made no reference whatever to Russia? Have you not noticed the understanding manner in which this morning's newspapers....speak of M. Molotoff and of Russia? You must certainly have heard of certain negotiations that are going on and of the journey of the Ambassador and the Military Attache of the U.S.S.R. to Moscow; they had been received on the eve of their departure, the former by Herr von Ribbentrop, the latter by General von Brauchitsch."

The Frenchman answered: "How can you reconcile this new policy with the declaration made by the Fuehrer...that there is only one country with which he could never reach an agreement —Soviet Russia?"

To which the German replied "When it is a case of carrying out a plan, there are no legal or ideological considerations that hold good...Besides, are the two regimes actually different? Are they not very nearly identical in the realm of economics, although we on our side, have in a certain measure maintained private enterprise?.....There have already been three partitions of Poland, well, believe me, you will witness a fourth!" He added that the German Secret Service was fully informed about the reinforcement of the Maginot Line and that Admiral Canaris, the head of German military espionage, knew his job: "If this were not the case, I beg you to believe that Admiral Canaris and his staff might as well pack their bags."

Bonnet's Fatal Complacency

Naturally, the report reproduced in the French Yellow Book was submitted to M. Bonnet, who must have been fully informed of the German speaker's identity There is no doubt at all that the latter was an important and well-known personage. The definite terms in which he spoke of a Russo-German pact and the partitioning of Poland demanded that Bonnet should draw the necessary conclusions Instead of that, he kept this sensational report locked in his desk.

Out of the abundant documentary evidence that Russo-German negotiations were about to end in agreement at a time when the Anglo-Russian talks were being continued by Stalin in order to deceive London, mention may be made of a few of these documents which have a more than historical importance.

Among the best-informed French diplomats was M. Garreau, Consul-General in Hamburg, who on July 4th 1939 sent Bonnet the following report:

"The German Press gives no information about the German-Soviet commercial negotiations at present in progress. Commercial circles in Hamburg, however which are usually very well informed, are under the impression that, if some agreement is not shortly concluded between London, Paris and Moscow, the Soviet Government will be prepared to sign a pact of non-aggression with the Reich for a period of five years."

But a most astounding document, throwing an interesting light upon recent events in Bulgaria, is a report sent to M Bonnet by the French Minister in Sofia, M. Ristel Hueber, as early as December 16th 1938. It included the following passages. "In the course of a recent conversation that I had with the Prime Minister, the latter mentioned the great satisfaction he felt in consequence of the recent Franco-German declaration (dated December 6th 1938 and signed by Rbibentrop and Bonnet).....

"As for Germany, while her desire for expansion eastwards was obvious, it was perhaps a mistake to imagine that her first objective would be South-Eastern Europe. It appeared to him that Poland was most menaced...M Kisseivanoff did not consider as impossible an understanding between the U.S.S.R. and the Reich especially if the Comintern agreed to tone down its propaganda. Such had always been the dream of a section of the German General Staff. In that event a fourth partition of Poland would allow Germany to proceed with her forceful drive eastwards."

From this report, too, Bonnet drew no conclusions. He slipped it into his drawer, and when a fully - fledged Russo - German agreement was made public on August 22nd, 1939 the whole world, despite these many communications, was taken by surprise. Any suspicions that might have been entertained were lulled by the continued Anglo-Russian talks, which Molotoff and Stalin kept going for that very purpose.

Hitler's Reticence

In June 1939, when the Condor Legion was officially welcomed back from Spain, Hitler had most carefully avoided saying a word against Bolshevism or Communism, to "combat", which had been the Legion's professed mission in Spain. Once again the warning was ignored by a world reluctant to believe in an alliance between Russia and Germany. However, these events of the past are now of interest only to the historian. More important is a report by M. Coulondre, dated August 24th 1939, on the supposed contents of the Berlin-Moscow pact. In it M. Coulondre maintained that the pact extended not only to the partition of Poland but to all questions concerning Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Among Balkan States express mention is made of Rumania. The greatest importance, the Ambassador reports, was attributed to article 3 of the pact, which provides for permanent consultation between the two governments.

By the time that Hitler's military spy, Lieutenant-Colonel (now General) Schwerin left for London, the Russo-German agreement lacked only its signature. The Russians, informed of Schwerin's mission, awaited its outcome impatiently. Until late in

(Continued on Page 31)

In This Issue

	Pages
Hitler's Secret Spy	1
From Pacifism to War ...	2
Lighter Side of War	3
When Press-krieg is on ...	4
Wandering through the Centuries!	5
Sam Houston's Wierd Three Years	6
Books and their Authors ...	7
A Story Well-Told (Short Story)	8
Women's Page	25
Stamps Corner	26
Children's Page	27
Puzzles	28

From Pacifism To War

Metamorphosis Of Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell

(Lord Russell), distinguished philosopher and one time pacifist, who now lives in the U.S., explains in the accompanying article why he changed his views.

Mr. Bertrand Russel (Lord Russell) has written a letter to the "New York Times" in which he states his reasons for supporting the war. The following are extracts from the letter:—

In the years that preceded the outbreak of the present war I expected that I should be opposed to it, as I was to the war of 1914-18. Various circumstances, however, have led me to alter my view. This alteration is not as to any fundamental principle.

I have never been one of those who condemn all war. I have worked so much with people who were complete pacifists, opposed to all war, that it was natural that I should have been assumed to be one of them. Though I belonged to the Peace Pledge Union in the years immediately preceding the present war, I joined it on the explicit understanding that my objections to the war that was coming were not of principle but of expediency.

Ethics Of War

In 1915 I wrote an article on "The Ethics of War," in which I specified four justifiable kinds of wars, among which I included as examples the American War of Independence and (on the part of the North) the Civil War. My view was, in general, that modern wars are seldom justified, because both the propaganda and interference with freedom that are necessary for victory produce an atmosphere in which a good peace is unlikely.

In particular, I thought the arguments used by the Allies in the Great War were largely unsound: Germany was not as bad as was said, a war fought in alliance with Tsarist Russia could not be genuinely a war for democracy, and imperialist motives (as the Peace showed) were by no means confined to the German side. Moreover, at any time after the Battle of the Marne a reasonable negotiated peace would have been possible. On tthese grounds I opposed that war both in advance and during its progress. As to this, my opinion is unchanged.

Down to and including the time of Munich, I supported the policy of conciliation. In this I was in agreement with the majority of my countrymen. I went further than the majority in believing that war should, at this moment in history, be avoided, however great the provocation.

After Munich

I changed later through the influence of the same events that changed Chamberlain, Lord Lothian, Lord Halifax, and most of the previous advocates of peace.

In view of what has happened since, it would seem that it might have been better for the world if Germany had been opposed at an earlier stage; but I still think that the arguments for the policy of conciliation were very strong. These arguments, as I saw them, were three.

First: Germany had been treated with abominable injustice at Versailles and afterwards; what the Nazis demanded was no more than Germany had a right to claim—equality with other nations, and union under the German flag of all populations that so desired.

Whatever fears might be felt for the future, it would have been a dreadful thing to plunge Europe into war in order to perpetuate a wrong.

This first argument collapsed with Hitler's occupation of the non-German parts of Czecho-Slovakia. Until then, the German Government had done nothing that could rightly be called foreign conquest. The world had been told, in the most emphatic terms possible, that Hitler's aspirations would be satisfied as soon as all Germans were in the Reich. One might be sceptical of these assurances, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary they had to be tentatively accepted. When Bohemia was occupied a new situation arose

Second: It was expected by all the experts that a new great war, if it occurred, would be far more horrible than the last.....So far ....the war, dreadful as it is, has not been as bad as was feared. This may cease to be true at any moment if a large-scale attempt at invasion is made; perhaps the horror has been only postponed to the moment that best suited Hitler's plans.

But in the case of aerial attacks on Great Britain, it seems clear that he has done his utmost: and this has been enormously less destructive than had been predicted in the most authoritative prognostications, the reason being, apparently, that defence against aerial attacks has made very great progress during the last few years.

The Conquered Nations

On the other hand, the fate of subject populations, more particularly in Poland, has been a good deal worse than had seemed probable. There is reason to think that, if the conquered nations are not liberated by force of arms, they will be compelled for a long time to come to endure appalling suffering and unbearable tyranny.

On both these grounds the arguments for armed resistance to German ambitions have been shown to be stronger than they appeared to be before the war began.

Third: I feared that, if once there was war, the issue, whoever was nominally victorious, would be military dictatorship. It was obvious that, for the duration of the war, every belligerent Government would need dictatorial powers, and it was far from certain that, if tde previously democratic nations won, they would re-established democracy when peace had been concluded.

As to this, though the British Government has now very wide powers, it is using them, except in India, with admirable discretion.

Free speech is still tolerated, except the most flagrant expressions of pro-Nazi sentiment, and as the civil population has shown no tendency to panic, the strict military dictatorship that I expected has proved quite unnecessary.... There is now obviously a good chance of preserving democracy if the democratic Powers win, and none if Germany wins.

There came a moment—some will say one moment, some another—when it became evident that Germany would destroy the independence of the democracies one by one if they did not combine in armed defence. From that moment the only hope for democracy was war.

In this argument a vital factor is the military strength of Germany. A nation which is secure may reasonably pursue a conciliatory policy; but it is another matter if the price of conciliation is likely to be ultimate subjugation. The defeat of France showed what is possible, and must have increased Hitler's ambitions as much as it increased his enemies' fears

Before the war began it might have seemed preposterous to suppose that Hitler could aim at world domination. Now it seems probable that he does so, and his success is sufficiently possible to call for the utmost vigour in resistance.

I know that the war, even if it ends in victory, involves very grave dangers to democracy and freedom. I fear also that British war aims—which Mr. Churchill still refuses to state—will probably be found, if we win, to have contained an element of imperialism.

I deplore the short-sighted illiberality of British policy in India, particularly the harsh imprisonment of such a man as Nehru.

I scarcely dare to hope that the world after the war will be a good world, if we win, but if we lose it will be hell, probably for a long time to come.

It is a tragic alternative, but it must be met with such hope as the times permit and with a determination that in winning the war we shall not lose what we are fighting for.

There is one hope that is important and, I think, not Utopian; that at the end of the war some step, less ineffective than the League of Nations, may be taken towards the Federation of the World.

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Holland Groans Under Nazi Raj

The Dutch are being robbed by their German overlords. Coal, petrol, shoes and food are being taken into Germany and the Dutch deprived of their use. The food situation is serious. Drastic rationing is in force thtoughout Holland—even of produce which is plentiful, such as vegetables.

In an attempt to ease the situation, the Germans imported large quantities of fish into the Netherlands from Scandinavia during the last few weeks of November. It had to be sent overland to Holland.

To import fish into Holland is like "sending coal to Newcastle." That it had to be done proves that the North Sea is too dangerous a fishing ground now. Even these supplies were stopped as needed in Germany.

But the Dutch people cannot now get even the ration amounts of food. Often the population is reduced to a bare subsistence level. Here are some examples:

CHEESE: Holland made 124,000 tons a year and exported 58,000 tons. Now Dutch people cannot buy an ounce, although supposed to have a two-ounce weekly ration. Germany takes it all.

MEAT: Beef, pork and veal rationed, while mutton, horse-meat and goatmeat are still nominally free. But mutton and lamb are very rare. Slaughter of sheep is prohibited, so there is no need for Germany to ration mutton and lamb. Rabbits and game are free, but offal is rationed.

Fifty per cent. of the stock of pigs has lately been slaughtered. Germans say only the "surplus" has been sent into Germany. Here is an official recipe for preparing horse-flesh:

400 grammes of fillet of horse-meat.
100 grammes of fat or butter.
500 grammes of onions,
4 gills of water,
250 grammes of rice,
Dash of vinegar,
Half-spoonful of flour,
Quarter of a bay-leaf,
Pepper,
Salt,
Half a gravy tablet or one tablespoonful of burnt sugar, plus 2 beef cubes.
One clove.

BREAD: Coarse and poor-coloured "war bread." Ration of 2,000 grammes enough for older folk, but younger ones glad to get some unused coupons by the end of the week.

MILK: Sale of full-cream milk prohibited. About 30 per cent. less fat content in obtainable milk, as all cream seized and taken into Germany. No imported fodder available this winter, so

(Continued On Page 31)

Lighter Side Of War

ROSE MACAULAY

"Her wit, as befits a rose, is prickly".

LET US COUNT OUR BLESSINGS —— SAYS, IN EFFECT MISS ROSE MACAULAY IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE

(Reproduced From The "World Review").

It is a horrid business this that we are in; a grotesquely barbarous, uncivilised, inhumane and crazy way of life to have had forced on us by a set of barbarous gangsters who are making us use their own weapons and practise their own horrid incivilities, as if we were jungle savages like themselves instead of twentieth-century men and women who had intended war to be for ever outlawed.

That is the worst outrage that the gangsters have perpetrated on us—forcing us to adopt their own shockingly bad manners.

For war is, of course, as revolving an example of bad manners as can well be imagined. Not at all (to use Mr. Churchill's phrase) 'a grand life'; as a member of the House of Commons put it, we think it a perfectly beastly life, only to be endured because the things we are fighting against are still more beastly. So its consolations are, at the best, rather small stars in a pretty murky night. Still, there they are.

I Am Still Here, Then!

To begin with, one wakes up each morning (so far) alive, and a little surprised sometimes to be so. Each extra day isn't a matter of course, but a gift that we hadn't necessarily counted on having. No longer are our houses and flats the safe, enduring shelters we used to think them; they are become vulnerable, frittle perdurable, liable to dissolve any night, an insubstantial pageant, leaving only racks behind; we do not trust them, they are as card houses.

In fact, our whole world seems de-materialised, liable to immediate dissolution, the sleep that rounds our life always just round the next corner.

We travel lighter, as if poised over an abyss; life has been revealed as the crazily rocking hobgobin thing it has really always been we sleep more lightly too; and when we wake up each morning we say: 'I am still here, then'. Saying this, we feel that we have scored another point over death and destruction, and the foe that prowls by night. Our windows and crockery and pictures may have got smashed since we went to bed; chunks of our walls and ceilings may have fallen down; but we are indubitably alive (that is, if we are: we may, on the other hand, be dead, and that is a piece of bad luck).

If you do wake alive, you may enjoy the pleasure of making a tour of the fresh ruins, if any, and if ruins, are to your taste. Of course, no one wants ruins, but it is no use pretending that those made last night aren't interesting next day. How greatly our eighteenth-century ancestors would have enjoyed them! They paid architects to build picturesque ruins in their grounds; we keep hordes of busy ruin-makers who nightly do it free. We stroll out, then, and see the sights.

Here is a jumbled pile which was once a house and dangling poised at its top high above the street, is a large bath and a broken lavatory basin and seat There, round the next corner, is a ruin with a little Austin car poised on its summit, blown up there from its garage by blast, a little battered, thickly coated with grey dust, but still a car. There is said to be somewhere a trolley tram which has climbed on to the top of a house, but I cannot find any one who has actually seen this

Night Scene

From such bizarre spectacles one must get what interest one can, among the tragedies of smashed homes and broken glories of architecture. Some hopeful souls imagine to themselves the nobler, seemlier building that will one day, they hope, take the place of the destroyed. But ruin is indiscriminate and stupid: it falls on beautiful and ugly, noble and mean, with the most impartial injustice. On the whole, ruins depress; one has to search with determination for their brighter spots.

For aesthetic pleasure you must wait until dark. London nights, once garish, have grown beautiful; black, with tiny lights like glowworms piercing the blackness, and on clear nights, the stars parading in a new brilliance, blinded no more by the tawdry flares of city lights.

Or, on moony nights, the city lies magically silver and black, an ivory town sharp with shadows and deep lanes of night. And always the long lanes of light that search the skies, crossng, sliding probing.

As Horace Walpole Said ...

Suddenly the quiet is shattered by a long howling as of wolves on the trail; again and again the uncanny wail rises, swells and drops; it ceases, and after a minute or two comes that deep drone of bombing planes; flashes begin, and crashes, the sky is flare with golden fruits that burst and are lost among the stars.

Sometimes the heavens blaze red; buildings are outlined against fire. Here a water main has burst, and a great lake floods a street below a mountain of ruins; a gas main too has burst, and flames leap roaring to the sky, mirrored in the lake. Oh what a scene! as Horace Walpole said of the fall of the Bastille.

Above it the foe malevolently zooms, pitching down destruction with long whistling whooshes and thundering crashes, while the guns bark like great dogs at his heels. And I say nothing for this horrid scene except that, aesthetically, it has a kind of horrid and infernal beauty, and that, if you chance to be out in it, you do at least get an eyeful, and see something you don't see as a rule in the London streets.

There is another pleasure, less aesthetic—a scene of friendly companionship, a new comradeship, overriding class and sex. The words 'mate' and 'chum' are grown common forms of address; we are grown more like the Western states of America, with their companionable 'sister' and 'brother'. You meet them everywhere.

A New Pleasure

Then there are shelters. Shelters must be counted among the major consolations of war, for their addicts. They are a quite new pleasure, and are among the town amenities most missed by evacuees to the country. They seem to have taken the place of the cinema as an essential of the good life. I am told that some people attend their favourite shelters (apparently they differ as widely as cinemas do) every evening for a few hours, and then bombs or no bombs, go home to bed.

Evening travellers by underground may see the Tube shelterers dossing down for the night, on rugs and pillows and wooden bunks, with canteens selling chocolate and tea. Often they have concerts, and sometimes disconcerts, and sometimes distinguished persons to visit them; this seems to start them being a little smug, and shouting 'We can take it'—a rather irritating cry, since it is hard to see what else any of us can do but take it, whether above ground or below. Still, to say it is obviously a pleasure

Has this new underground life come to stay? It must save much trouble. This communal life below ground, with food coming round and light and warmth provided free, and musical entertainments at intervals, and neighbours all round for company (even though one cannot always choose them) may be a foretaste of some more communal life that we shall lead in the future.

Particularly, as it will probably be, the gregariously minded, who now lead this life, who will survive, while those who take a risk and stay in the comforts of privacy have a smaller chance of being there to influence postwar conditions. Those who will most largely shape these conditions will presumably, be the more nervous and the less unsociable part of the population.

Go—As—You—Please

There is one major pleasure of life that this savage picnic of war gives us—it saves, in many ways, trouble. Clothes, for example. It has ceased to matter what anyone wears in civil life; women can walk about London in slacks, silk stockings are definitely off. To wear warm woollen stockings and thick brogues or boots in town as well as country is a pltasure which formerly only the strong-minded could enjoy, but which is now open to the shyest. Evening clothes, too, are seldom seen.

The traditional Englishman is said to derive pleasure from putting on a stiff shirt for dinner each night when alone in a jungle, he may enjoy this piquant contrast between his surroundings and his clothes, but he and his sisters enjoy more never dressing for dinner in London. It saves trouble, money, time, and gives us a lazy, go-as-you-pease feeling that is most agreeable. I only wish that the fashion would outlast the war, and not give place to some terrific reaction into formal smartness.

Finally, there is the pltasure of being at last, however savage and deplorable the methods used, up against the vilest thing that has risen in modern Europe—this Nazi business. War must always be obscurantist, cruel and idiotic; but at least in this one we are fighting something more obscurantist, cruel and idiotic even than war. We are entitled to drive such consolation as we can from that, even if we cannot see anything ahead of us, in victory or defeat, but a blind alley.

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When Press-Krieg Is On

Invective As A Potent Weapon In The Armoury Of The Fourth Estate

Press invective flourishes widely in India, at present, in a large section of the journals conducted in the lanuages of the country and also in a less degree in the Indo-English portion, particularly in Bengal and Bihar. It would not be necessary to ransack the old files of the two leading Indo-English ailies of Calcutta, or of Patna, to cite examples. To confine myself to the issues of the current year only, the following extracts from a long editorial, which appeared in the "Hindustan Standard" of the 30th January, will serve my purpose for opening a discussion of this interesting subject:—"The "Patrika" has always lain fortified, like the miserable rodent that it represents in unholy holes or unsavoury drains. It knows the alleys and galleys of Bengal's public life more than the high roads of national policy, as is well-known from the stench that is sometimes borne across its Editorial columns to the disgust and contempt of all decent peoplt. The editor of the "Patrika" is like a rodent, a frequtnter of the underground cellars and the backstage, of dark corridors and unfrequented ante-rooms, a cadrier of insinuations and innuendoes, afraid to come out in the open."

The leading article in the "Hindustan Standard," in which the above passages had appeared, was headed "The Lion and the Mouse"—hence the repeated references to the rodent, its habits and stench. The very next day (January 31), "the Amrita Bazar Patrika" came out with a longer ditorial in reply, headed "Deliberate Rascality", in the course of which one read: "There should be a limit even to the rascallity which Burman Street has elevated to the dignity of an art." (It may be added parenthetically that the "Hindustan Standard" has its offices in Burman Street, and the "Patrika" in Bagh Bazar, and it is the practice of Calcutta Indo-English dailies to refer to each other by their offices, by way of variation). "Our contemporary," continued the "Patrika, "took a right-about turn and acclaimed Srijut Subhas Bose as its leader, swore allegiance to him and exploited his name and position for its own selfish ends. Behind this move there was not the impulse of service to the motherland, and no urge for the social and political liberation of India. It was all the beastly instinct of greed; the allegiance to Srijut Bose was in pursuit of political profiteering of a base and despicable type.

The vulgar and malicious attacks upon the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is in language that comes so handy to the gutter press. So low has it sunk that in reviving its vendeta against the "Parika it has cast to the four winds elementary decencies of private or public behaviour; and elected to indulge in its usual pastime of mud-slinging for the purposes of petty business interests. Our contemporary, like the miserable cat in the story wearing the garb of canoness, has told its readers the story of the lion and the mouse. For their edification, and for the benefit of our contemporary, we should remind it of an entertaining, and on this occasion quite appropriate, Italian story." After regaling its readers with the story in question, the "Patrika" pointed the moral of it, with special reference to the "Hindustan Standard," in the following scathing terms:—"The miserable cat has been found out in its miserable and low villainy, and Bengal may not take long to refuse to lend herself to be made a cat's paw of by this miserable creature."

The "Hindustan Standard" returned to the charge the very next day, under a less allegorical heading than its previous one, by issuing its rejoinder to the "Patrika" under the caption of "Rank hypocrisy," from which I extract the opening passage:—"The venomous outpourings against us in the columns of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" only prove that our comments have gone home. We do not mind the references to us contained in the article, and we have no desire to return the compliments. We are, indeed, incapable of doing it. Bagh Bazar's tradition, culture and taste nave all along been stamped with an originality which evokes no jealousy in us. We leave our contemporary happily and peacefully to wallow in the filth it likes best. So far as we are concerned, we may safely depend on the judgment of the public we serve." If the "Hindutsan Standard thought it had closed the controversy with its pious declarations quoted above, it was greatly mistaken, for but a day later the "Patrika" came out with the following stunner:—"Burman Street must be in a quandary. It protests that the 'asses' are no longer in charge of its affairs. It suggests, however, despite its obstinate nature that the 'asses' had brought it into existence and, after having fed and fondled it in its infancy, have now left it. This perhaps is a legitimate complaint, and in all fairness to Burman Street it must be admitted that for once at least, contrary to its nature, the mule has taken pride in its ancestry. In modern times the mule has ceased to be a 'biological jerk,' and it seems that the old school-master's theory of the development and improvement of race applies with certain qualitative change, paradoxically enough, to the mule in Burman Street. We agree that its complaint is justified, but one is helpless. For even the mule must try to survive by its own exertions."

The above exposition of the theory of the origin and characteristics of the mule kingdom as applicable, in the opinion of the "Patrika," to the staff of the Hindustan Standard," seems to have stunned the latter for more than two months, and it was not till the 7th April that it had recovered sufficient strength to indite what it called, by so heading its editorial, "Patrika's Blackguardism," from which I quote the opening lines,—"The Amrita Bazar Patrika's" blackguardism knows no limit. They use by it of the debate in the Bengal Assembly on an action of the Ministry which has been universally codemned, for the purpose of making yet another venomous attack on Srijut Sarat Chandra Bose, illustrates the incurable perversity of its outlook no less than the malice it harbours against the trusted leaders of Bengal." In due course thh "Patrika will not only have its say, but will hurl defiance at the "Hindustan Standard" in language of vigorous invective. But the passages quoted above will suffice to bring into prominent relief the traditions of journalistic amenities as they still exist in the metropolis of Bengal. As for the Indo-English press at Patna, the capital of Bihar, I am proud to say that it suffers not at all in comparison with its advanced Calcutta contemporaries, and the frequent recriminatory passages-at-arms between the "Indian Nation" and the "Searchlight"—in which the former generally goes under, as the latter is possessed of the strength of Nazi broadcasters—delight the souls of their readers throughout the province of Bihar. But I feel that I would serve the reader better if instead of making extracts from the Patna Indo-English press, I dealt now with the British press practice.

Charles Dickens—in his immortal "Pickwick Papers" issued in 1836—describes contemporary political parties, and their organs in the British press, at the imaginary town called by him, Eatanswill". Of course it was essentially and indispensably necessary that each of these powerful parties should have its chosen organ and representative; and accordingly, there were two newspapers in the town—the "Eatanswill Gazette" and the "Eatanswill Independent;'" the former advocating Blue principles, and the latter conducted on grounds decidedly Buff. Fine newspapers they were. Such leading articles, and such spirited attacks:— "Our worthless coutemporary, the Gazette,—that false and scurrilous print, the "Independent that vile and slanderous calumniator, the "Gazette',' these, and other spirit-stirring denunciations, were shrewn plentifully over the columns of each, in every number, and excited feelings of the most intense delight and indignation in the bosoms of the towns-people." The "Gazette, I may add, was edited by Pott, and the "Independent" by Slurk, who were the two great protagonists in the domain of party journalism at Eatanswill.

Next we are informed by Dickens of the talk between Mr. Pickwick and Pott, in the course of which the latter expressed his views on the duties of his party organ: "I trust, sir," said Pott, "that I have never abused the enormous power I wield. I trust, sir, that I have never pointed the noble instrument which is placed in my hands, against the sacred bosom of private life, or the tender breast of individual reputation; I trust, sid, taat I have devoted my energies to—to endeavours—humble they may be, humble I know they are—to instil those principles," And "what, sir, let me ask you as an impartial man, is the state of the public mind in London, with reference to my contest with the "Independent"; and on being told by Mr. Pickwick that it was "greatly excted, no doubt," Pott continued: "the contest shall be prolonged, so long as I have health and strength, and that portion of talent with which I am gifted. From that contest, sir, although it may unsettle men's minds and excite their feelings, and render them incapable for the discharge of the every-day duties of ordinary life; from that contest, sir, I will never shrink, till I have set my heel upon the "Eatanswill Independence."

We are then given some specimens of the editorial style of the Eatanswill journals, one of which was as follows: "Our obscure and filthy contemporary, in some disgusting observations on the recent election for this borough, has presumed to violate the hallowed sanctity of private life, and to refer, in a manner not to be misunderstood to the personal affairs of our candidate—aye, and not-withstanding his base defeat, we will add, our future member. What does our dastardly contemporary means? What would the ruffian say, if we, setting at naught, like him, the decencies of social intercourse, were to raise the curtain which happily conceals his private life from general ridicule, not to say from general execration? What, if we were even to point out, and comment on facts and circumstances, which are publicly notorious, and beheld by every one but our mole-eyed contemporary"?

Later, we are told that Pott conveyed to Pickwick: "The "Independent," sir, is still dragging on a wretched and lingering career, Abhorred and despised by even the few who are cognisant of its miserable and disgraceful existence, stifled by the very filth it so profusely scatters, rendered deaf and blind by the exhalations of its own slime the obscene journal happily unconscious of its degraded state, is rapidly sinking beneath that treacherous mud which, while it seems to give it a firm standing with the low and debased classes of society is nevertheless rising above its detested head and will speedily engulf it for ever."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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WANDERING THROUGH THE CENTURIES!

The Picturesque Gipsies Of India Are Always On The March

By WAHIDA AZIZ

A Gipsy Belle.

Wherever they may go, the gipsies exert a strange fascination. For hundreds of years they have wandered through every civilised country—in the East and in the West, in Egypt and Syria, in France, Italy and England.

They are nomads, but not vagrants. Travelling with the seasons, the tribe, or patriarchal family group, moves according to a traditional system. For instance, the wine-dark Kochis of India and Central Asia, with the bloom of grapes on their skins, drive their laden camels northwards from the shores of the Indian Ocean in order to spend spring and early summer on the flower-covered steppes which are supposed to be the cradle of humanity.

There, for a while, they pause to fatten their beasts before rejoining onwards towards Russia and China. Like the caravan of the Romnay, the Kochis' goat-hair tent holds all their possessions. It can be packed on bullock-back, while the elders of the tribe and the babies ride high above the humps of dromedaries.

Their Origin

Among scholars there is considerable difference of opinion as to the origin of the gipsies, who are now found in most parts of the world. It has been seriously contended that originally they came from India but the arguments in support of this are not very convincing. On the other hand, it has been stated by more than one authority that there are no true gipsies in India, for the wandering tribes with which they have been identified, would not be able to carry on conversation with the gipsies of other countries.

Attempts have been made to identify the gipsies with certain wandering tribes, the Changars and Kangars of the United Provinces, the Bediyas of Bengal, and the Sansis of the Punjab, but while no definite decision has been reached, it is safe to say that these and many other of the wandering tribes have features in common with each other and with the gipsy class generally.

Tent-Dwellers

Gipsies are generally tent-dwellers, always, in cases where they have remained true nomads and not exchanged their tents for caravans. Even the half-settled gipsies, who live in houses during the winter, leave these as soon as the season permits, to return to the life to which they are accustomed. Their spirit thirsts for the enjoyment of a moving scene.

Now-a-days the gipsies who roam all over India do not travel on foot, but in bullock-carts and some of them in up-to-date caravans. Most of the time the police are on their trail, chasing them on account of robberies committed in towns they have just left, for which they are often unjustly treated.

In any case, the order of the day is 'Keep moving', for wherever they go they are more often a nuisance.

Social System

Their social system is unique and they are guided exclusively by their own laws and customs. Each community is governed by a priest who exacts and receives implicit obedience, and who exercises under the cloak of religion and supernatural agency, the undisputed power of life and death over them. They maintain the closest secrecy regarding their customs and would sooner forfeit life than divulge some of them.

Besides, they are much under the influence of their aged women and the traditions cherished by these are a great obstacle to the reclamation of these tribes. Infanticide, witchcraft and sorcery prevail among the different communities, who can recognise each other by secret signs. Fortune-telling is one of their chief occupations and they are very clever in extracting previous information concerning the affairs of the client!

They have also a kind of thieves' slang which is based on the dialects of the country in which they roam and a collection of these phrases has been made by certain scholars.

Heinous Offences

Sir Alfred Lyall, as the result of his investigations in North India, says: 'Solemn enquiries are still held in the wild jungles, where these people camp out, and many an unlucky hag has been strangled by the sentence of their secret tribunals.' They seldom have recourse to British courts in cases of troubles among themselves, for the cases are usually decided by the priest or by the tribal council of elders. They are probably all guilty of heinous offences against the law, and they are well aware that if one attempts to bring another before the court, their own deeds would be revealed to the authorities. For, though these people are supposed to be engaged mainly as carriers, it is well-known that they practise many unlawful methods. Dacoity is not uncommon; also cattle lifting, coining false money and even the kidnapping of children.

Another occupation of the women is tatooing, in which they have attained very considerable skill along limited lines. The patterns are drawn very deftly by means of a blunt stick dipped in a mixture of lamp oil, and turmeric contained in a half-cocoanut shell. The next step is to prick out the pattern with a bundle of four or five needles tied together. It is said that, in the South, some of these wandering tribes will carry out an operation covering several sittings, for a sum of eight or ten annas.

Picturesque Costumes

The gipsies have no true 'national costume.' Their womenfolk neither spin nor weave. All their clothes are derived from their adopted country. Only the way in which they are worn, the colours and the combination of materials are peculiarly gipsy.

The gipsy woman is free in all her actions and pursuits. She speaks with a passionate emphasis, her vivid imagination is displayed in her appearance and she is contemptuous of danger. They are proverbially beautiful; they have been acclaimed in every land and in almost every literature. For the most part they have dark shinging hair, brown skins, teeth of an extreme whiteness, and faintly slanting eyes. To watch a gipsy girl balancing herself on the hips as she moves down a country lane, her brown head half-hidden by a handkerchief, her delicately moulded neck burned yet darker

(Continued on Page 31)

GIPSIES ALL—*(Left to Right)*: Kanjars of U. P.; Sansi women in a Punjab Gipsy settlement; A Gipsy caravan.

Sam Houston's Weird Three Years

BY VINCENT TOWNE

One of the most picturesque characters of our history was Sam Houston. He was one of our many barefoot boys who became leaders of men. He was stalwart and strong. He knew no fear. His whole life was that of a normal, forceful character, save during a hiatus of several years, during which his behaviour baffled the understanding of his myriad admirers.

He was born on a Virginia farm in 1793 of Scotch-Irish parents. When he was a small lad his father died and his mother removed the little family to Tennessee, on land adjacent to the Cherokee territory. He saw little schooling. His early teachers were mostly his Indian neighbours. When 20, at the time of the War of 1812, he enlisted in the Regular Army, soon gained promotion as a sergeant and was several times wounded at Horse Shoe Bend, where his magnificent courage attracted the admiration of General Jackson.

Received Promotion

Promoted to the rank of ensign and directly afterward to that of Lieutenant, he served with honour for five years and until involved in a scandal touching the smuggling of Negroes from Florida into the United States. Resigning his commission and demanding an investigation of his conduct, he was fully exonerated, but instead of returning to the army studied law at Nashville and was admitted to the bar. Thereafter he made a rapid climb of the ladder that leads to the seats of the mighty. He became District Attorney and member of Congress. While serving in the latter capacity he fought a duel with General White and wounded his adversary. Then he returned home to Tennessee to be chosen Governor by an overwhelming majority.

Popularity Unsurpassed

He was the most popular man in the State. After serving out his term he made a trip to Texas and was elected a delegate to the convention which adopted a constitution for that territory. Soon afterward he was elected General of Texas and was the dominant force in the "general consultation" which established a provisional government. In this conference he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Texas and immediately began to weave the scattered population into an efficient military organization. He was a member of the convention that adopted a declaration of independence of Texas, and when the Mexicans crossed the line and executed Davy Crockett, Bowie, Travis and others, Houston, with only 750 men, met the strong army of Santa Anna and within an hour killed half of this number, making prisoners of those that remained.

First President of Texas

As a reward he was chosen first President of the Republic of Texas and at the end of his term left the Government in an excellent condition—at peace with the Indians and with Mexico, and with its treasury notes at par. After he had been elected to the presidency a second time, the Texas Congress elected him dictator. He now began to take steps for annexing Texas to the United States, but finding President Van Buren unresponsive, affected to enter upon negotiations for annexation with Spain, France and England. In this way he ingeniously brought Van Buren to terms.

So, as a result of Houston's efforts, Texas, where he might have remained an autocrat, entered our Union, and as a State sent him to the Senate at Washington. Here, during the period just prior to the Civil War, he used his efforts in The Unionist cause. Prior to the convention of 1852 his nomination to the Presidency by the Democratic party was looked upon as certain. But his leanings toward the Know-Nothings gave the nomination to Franklin Pierce. He received votes also in the conventions of 1856 and 1860, and was elected Governor of Texas on an independent ticket after having been shelved by the leaders of his party. After Texas had been carried for secession all State officers returned to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but Houston defiantly declined to follow their example and was deposed.

Acted Strangely At 36

The strange conduct which made him one of the enigmas of our history occurred when he was 36 years old, just at the time when he was in the midst of a campaign for re-election to the office of Governor of Tennessee. In January of that year, 1829, he had married a Miss Allen, who was of a very influential family highly respected in the State. Within only a few weeks after the wedding he astounded his myriad admirers by suddenly separating from his bride without a word of explanation beyond the statement that the cause of his act in no manner reflected upon that excellent lady's character. Up to that time sure of re-election, he abdicated the power that his Commonwealth was about to confer upon him and, disguising himself, secretly left Nashville, making his way up the Arkansas River to the mouth of the Illinois, where he joined the Cherokee tribe, leaving his party followers in a state of turbulence, and thus escaping the storm of vituperation that Tennesseeans were heaping upon his head.

Adopted Indian Customs

He remained in the wilderness, adopting the Indian costume and customs. He let his hair grow down his back, donned the buckskin hunting shirt and yellow leggins of the redman, threw a blanket about his shoulders and crowned his head with turkey feathers. Thus he lived for three years and no one could ever induce him to account for his weird transformation or explain why he had deserted the paths of civilization. When he ended his self-imposed exile he proceeded to Washington in the garb of his adopted tribesmen. His appearance caused a sensation in the Federal capital. It was just after this visit that he began his new career of glory in Texas and ten years later he took as a second wife Margaret Moffete of Alahama to whom he gave credit for having exercised over him an ennobling and restraining influence which revivified his ambitions.

Why he deserted his first wife to live in savagery for three years still remains an unanswered riddle of American history—one that has proved more and more vexatious as historians have attempted to unravel it.

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A GUIDE TO HEALTH

TOWARDS HAPPIER LIFE or THE PATH TO FREEDOM FROM DISEASE By M. A. Kamath, M.B. and C.M. (Pp. 658, 25 illustrations; Price Rs. 5 D. B. Taraporewala and Sons 1940).

In a volume of above 600 pages, the author has collected a number of disjointed lectures given by him from time to time at the periodical celebrations of the Health and Baby Weeks in the various places where he served as the Medical officer. Hence although the articles have been edited in a book form, each article is complete in itself and is capable of independent reading.

His purpose is to present to his readers the key-note of modern health policy and methods of providing means of achieving health and preventing disease in a variety of ways which could not have been possible forty years ago. With this end in view i.e., to prevent disease, the author advocates that the advice of the physician should be sought for and paid for only while in health to "keep the patient well" and not as now, while in sickness, to cure disease, which in most cases could be avoided or prevented.

The book is divided into four parts and each part is devoted to important subjects like (1) "General Sanitation and Personal Hygiene, (2) Dietetics (3) Preventable diseases and (4) Antenatal and Post-Natal care.

The book is very informative. It contains the ripe experience of a number of years of the author, a practising physician. A perusal of the book will leave the reader a wiser man regarding his mode of eating, drinking and living.

R. A. V.

A BARODA MONUMENT

THE RUINS OF DABHOI OR DARBHAVATI. Memoir No. III, 1940. Gaekwad's Archaeological Series. By Dr. Hiranand Sastri, Director of Archaeology, Baroda State. Price Rs. 5-8-0.

The memoir supplies almost complete information about Darbhavati now known as Dabhoi. It refers to the existence of the town as early as the 6th Century A. D. and traces its history in the succeeding ages from the sources of traditions, Sanskrit worths and inscriptions.

Dabhoi was a fortified town in the 13th Century A. D. The fortifications, with the exceptions of the four principal gates and their adjuncts, a bastion and the remains of the walls, have been mostly dismantled

The four gates are known as Hira, Baroda, Nandoi and Mahudi. The first of them was the principal gate. But that, which is more or less intact and is in the best state of preservation, is the Baroda gate. All these gates are remarkable for their architectural and sculptural beauty.

The Vaidyanath Temple is identified with some ruins, but the Kalika Mata Temple, which has undergone substantial repairs, has preserved its original beauty. It is profusely decorated. Sculptures, which depict mythological episodes, reflect the typical art-traditions of Gujarat in the 13th Century. The author's description of some of them illustrated with plates is very interesting.

D. G. V.

A Treatise On Vedanta

'Vrittiprabhakar' is a Marathi translation by Mr. Pralhad Sitaram Subandha, of a Hindi book of the same name by Sadhu Nischchaladasa. The translator is a deep student of Vedanta and allied topics for a long time and has similar works to his credit. Mr. D. G. Vinod has written a foreword to this book priced at Rs. 3

Gandhiji Indicts Missionaries

"CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: THEIR PLACE IN INDIA", by M. K Gandhi, Navajivan Press, Ahmedabad. Rs. 2|-.

This collation of Gandhiji's expressions, written and oral, on religion in general and on proselytizing in particular, ought to be read by every one concerned with the missionary enterprise—and who in India is not?—either as a participant in or a potential object of evangelistic effort.

Gandhiji sees in Christianity, as in every religion, both truth and imperfection. The need, he insists, is not for one religion for all but for mutual tolerance and respect among the devotees of the different faiths. The missionaries social ervice is vitiated by the conversion motive. Gandhiji tells them flatly:—

> "Not unless you isolate the proselytizing aspect from your educational and medical institutions are they any worth."

"The history of India", he declares, "would have been written differently if the Christians had come to India to live their lives in our midst and permeate ours with their aroma if there was any." Repeatedly he insists that the rose transmits its scent without deliberate effort.

> "The only way I can supply my neighbour's spiritual needs is by living the life of the spirit without even exchanging a word with him."

LIVE ONE'S RELIGION

The aim should be, he maintains, not to convert but so to live one's religion as to make others better followers of their own faith The mental reservation that Christianity is the highest religion and the best one for all involves an assumption of omniscence and infallibility that makes a barrier between the missionary and those whom he seeks to serve. Gandhiji told a missionary gathering a few years ago, "I miss receptiveness, humility, willingness on your part to identify yourselves with the masses of India."

If the missionaries' reliance upon temporal protection in the carrying on of their work and their clinging to their own ways of life in non-essentials resulted only in the cleavage which undeniably exists between them and the masses, only they and their cause would suffer and no one else could complain. More serious is the imitation of Western manners and customs by their followers, which has the effect of weaning Indian Christians from their old standards and allegiances. Gandhiji writes, summarising an address to Indian Christians:—

> "As I wander about throughout the length and breadth of India I see many Christian Indians almost ashamed of their birth, certainly of their ancestral religion, and of their ancestral dress. The aping of Europeans on the part of Anglo-Indians is bad enough, but the aping of them by Indian converts is a violence done to their country."

Not the least valuable feature of this work, and one which has a wider application than to the mission enterprise, is the insistence in it upon devotion to Truth and upon religion as a way of life The followers of all creeds, bigots excepted, could unite on the proposition here put forward that "service which has not the slightest touch of self in it is itself the highest religion."

SOPHIA WADIA.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"Treasure Island"

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Until long after midnight Squire Trelawney, Doctor Livesey, and the boy Jim Hawkins hung over the table, decliphering the chart which Jim had found in the sea chest of Captain Bill, the pirate.

When Captain Bill died of rum and apoplexy, Jim and Mrs. Hawkins opened his sea chest to get money enough to cover his board bill. Frightened by signals of men who sought to kill Captain Bill. Jim grabbed a roll of papers and with his mother, fled. When his mother fainted, Jim dragged her under a bridge from which vantage he watched the pirates searching the place, almost destroying it when they could not find what they wanted.

Jim had told all this and more to Squire Trelawney and Doctor Livesey. These two found the chart authentic and planned rapidly; the Squire would finance the voyage and they would sail immediately. Above all else, they must keep quiet about their destination.

Jim of course knew a little about Captain Bill's story; the old sailor had feared especially a one-legged pirate. Jim well remembered the song beginning "Fifteen men on a dead man's chest, Yo ho ho, and a bottle of rum."

But somehow tales of buried treasure spread abroad. Of this unfavourable situation Captain Smollett, commander of the schooner, complained the day of sailing. Although he was an able officer, Captain Smollett came to the Squire with the idea of resigning his command. He made complaint of several circumstances: of too much talk among the sailors, of the Squire's hiring men without consulting his opinion of a one-legged seaman who had been hired as cook.

ONE-LEGGED COOK

The Squire changed the arrangement of things so that half the schooner could be fortified, so that ammunition and gun were available to the Squire's party, so that Captain Smollett felt better about it and withheld his resignation. Nevertheless, experience pointed out dangerous factors to the eyes of Captain Smollett.

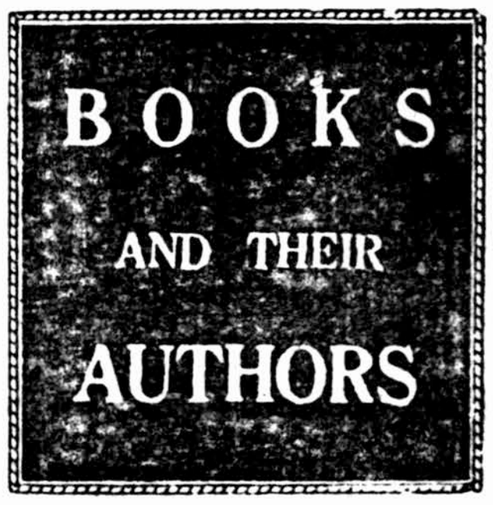
Investigating the schooner for himself, Jim Hawkins talked with the one-legged cook who called himself Long John Silver and who sang "Fifteen men on a dead man's chest, Yo ho ho and a bottle of rum." Jim thought of the fear that Captain Bill held for a one-legged seaman and Captain Bill feared few men.

The voyage went pleasantly enough. Yet somehow the feeling of marine discipline appeared slack. Captain Smollett even mentioned the possibility of mutiny.

It fell to Jim Hawkins to overhear the plot. Jim wanted an apple one night and went on deck to dig into the barrel. Finding it almost empty, the boy just climbed over and got inside. While comfortably seated eating all he wanted, Jim heard a conversation that almost froze his blood.

First there were catlike footsteps, then men settled down to hide beside the barrel while they talked in muted tones. John Silver did most of the talking. He was commanding a mutiny; he wanted now to learn how many among the seamen not formerly pirates he could count on for support. Jim learned that Silver had been first mate to Flint, that John had been to Treasure Island be-

(Continued On Page 31)



GUJERATI PUBLICATIONS

VARTMAN YUG NA VIDYAYAKO —by Shamaprasad Varma, published by the Yugantar Karyalaya, Surat, Price. 0-10-0.

Ten sketches of the lives of great men and women of the world, mostly scientists, are given in this book with a view to make the general public acquainted with their achievements in the field of humanity. Edison, Pasteur, Madame Curie, Marconi, Lister, Ronald Rose, President Wilson, Wilberforce and Stevenson find a place here. The book is well done.

* * *

SOONEEN GAMDEEN by Dr. M. P. Suraiya, Printed at the Sudama Art Printeries, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-0-0.

This is a translation into Gujerati verse of Goldsmith's Deserted Village. It is faithful and preserves all the spirit, sweetness and pathos of the original. Reading it, one is carried back to one's school days when one had to study it in English. Dr. Suraiya has been able to secure the sympathy and help of a galaxy of Gujerati ladies, like the sisters Jaishri and Hansa and Panna, Sarojini, Tarangini and Premlila and the first twenty pages of this little book are filled up with their opinions and appreciation. Prof. B. K. Thakore's preface is valuable and informative The get up is very attractive and the book is a welcome addition to our literature.

PANCHAMI CHOPADI, published by the Navjivan office. Ahmedabad, price 0-5-0.

This is the fifth reading book published by the Gujarat Vidyapeeth of Ahmedabad. The lessons selected are suitable for those for whom they are meant, and representative both as regards their subject matter and writers

MHARI VYAPAK KELAVNI translated by Chandubhai Ravjibhai Patel and published by the Navjivan office Ahmedabad. Price 1-4-0.

Booker T. Washington's "My Larger Education" is a well-known book and the translator has done his work very well in depicting the various autobiographical incidents in the life of this marvel of the down-trodden negro population of America His uplift in the face of such odds reads like a miracle. Every Indian should read it in the interests of his self respect.

Marathi Books On Palmistry

'Samudrika Shikshaka' is a Marathi book of over 600 pages by the well-known astrologer and Palmist of Poona, Pandit Raghunath Shastri Patwardhan. It looks like an exhaustive treatise, full of pictures and tables Those interested in palmistry must find it interesting. Mr. Patwardhan quotes Sanskrit texts for his treatment and authorities and even for layman it makes entertaining reading.

OUR SHORT STORY

A STORY WELL-TOLD

(ADAPTED FROM URDU).

By Lt. Col. M. A. Kureishi

It was annoying, to say the least.

It must have been only about seven but in the cold and bleak mornings of Northern India it feels at least like midnight to be disturbed so early. Not, mind you, that I was at all asleep As a matter of fact, I had been lying awake for some time and had that intimately delicious feeling when you could or would have at least an hour or more before being compelled to face the cold and chill world.

I had been more or less awake for ages, half an hour to be precise, and was convincing myself that this early dawn was the very one which conferred such priceless boons on the sick, the needy and the simpletons and on which so many proverbs had been founded about health, wealth and wisdom, not to mention the lengthy diatribes on the Early Bird. But I am digressing.

My maid was bending down by the side of the bed and picking up the faded jasmine garlands of the night previous, whose clinging smell, although much attenuated, was still pervading the atmosphere. The sun was just beginning to peep through the curtains in the French window and the pink and blue panes were shining so glamorously. I yawned deliciously and turned over and had hardly closed my eyes when someone knocked at the door.

As the maid happened to be stone-deaf and couldn't hear a sound, I tried to pull the clothes over my head thereby hoping to ignore the intruder but the knocking got more loud and persistent. I couldn't understand how any sane person could be up so early and was hoping, a little terrified perhaps, that it might be a looney from over the Lunatic Asylum, which was not far from our place. There had been a previous occasion when a run-away from that place had got over the broken garden-wall...

"Yes yes, who is it?" I had to shout.

"It is me, Khatoun" the voice was that of our old nurse, "Please open the door."

The maid opened the door and and it was not in a good temper that I queried, "Yes?"

Nanny said, "Begum Zobaida is enquiring whether you know anything of Mian Asaf?" Begum Zobaida is the one and only Grannie of all times. I looked at her with surprise and said," Mian Asaf? How should I know, he should be in the only place he ought, his bed."

"No" she said, "Begum Zobaida was passing his room just now and found it empty and the bed not slept in."

I burst out laughing, "It must have been the early Bird, Nanny, which must have got at him," Nanny was quite peeved.

"How can you laugh so heartlessly, Khatoun, when Begum is so anxious and worried." That irritated me a bit.

"I am not a keeper of Asaf that I should know of his whereabouts. After all he is not a babe and it is nothing to worry about. He may have gone for a morning walk or possibly for a swim in the river,"

"No, Khatoun, Begum Sahiba says that she had left Vapex in his bedroom last night and when she went at 12 for it she found the door closed but Mian Asaf was not in". That I must own rather sobered me and I said, "Then?"

"The Begum went to his room at 3 to find out whether he had returned but the room was still empty and not only that but his car not in the garage."

I had been well acquainted with habits of my cousin Asaf and knowing all his tricks of the trade felt sure that he must have had an all-night Bridge sitting or perhaps had dined and supped and danced in the town's famous restaurant till early hours of the day. He must have been hoping, I thought, to get in the house, as was his wont, from the back door in the early hours but it was sheer bad luck that Grannie had to leave her medicine in his room that very night. In the meantime another maid rushed in to say, "Excuse me, Begum sahiba is anxiously waiting for you in the drawing room." I just dragged along a dressing gown and went rushing downstairs.

Grannie Zobaida was dressed in a fine flowing white-flowered dressing gown but she had a golden slipper on one foot and a black velvet one on the other! One of her earrings was missing and on her face was the most woe-begone expression, I had seen for a long time. There were four well-laden morning tea-trays in the corner of the room smelling of delicious cakes and a most appetising fragrance of China tea filled the room. Grannie was standing most majestically in the bay-window.

"Morning, Grannie," I said, "Haven't you had tea yet?"

"Tea." She said and it might have been Poison she might have been referring to, "How can I have tea? child, Haven't you heard that Asaf has not been in his room the whole night. You hear—The Whole Night. You know how I detest young men doing that. It is so immoral and he knows it only too well."

Grannie was so furious that one would have gathered it was I who was the culprit. But I had known her temperament well and was feeling so hungry that in exchange for a cup of tea, I would have willingly taken on the blame, if it could have stopped further argument. I made a miserable face and said,

"Yes, it is rather shocking, Grannie but why be so anxious, a new theatrical troupe is in the city...."

"Theatrical Fiddlesticks! Do you mean to insinuate that Asaf would be out the whole night without my permission?"

As a matter of fact, Asaf, my other cousin Humayun and myself had been out till early hours times out of number, without her knowing a thing but Asaf was such a darling grandson to her that she could never hear a word said against him or against what she was in the habit of calling his Morals. What she was wishing now was for me to say something in his defence which would satisfy her and at the same time not cast the least aspersion in her pet.

I was compelled to say, perhaps he has been playing Bridge at Iqbal's." This was entirely too much for her and she thundered at me:

"Bridge? Are you by any means giving me some reasonable excuse for his absence or are you determined to invent things against his character? He knows how I detest that game and you well know that he will not contemplate doing anything which I don't like."

And all this notwithstanding the fact that we had a regular Four every afternoon under her very window, unless, of course, we couldn't get a fourth and did a cut-throat instead.

I was entirely flummaxed and silently drifted towards the Tea-table and in anger at her pigginess lifted the teapot and said.

"Shall I make you a cup of tea, Grannie?"

She began to pace the room rather uneasily and at last came and sat opposite me.

"I will take coffee," she said, "But, child, what I am worrying about is, God forbid, if he has met with an accident. In his morals he is much superior to the present day youth. He is such a truthful, obedient and meek child. After all his father was trained by me and both he and your father never by any chance were absent from the house after 10 at night. I am very uneasy and fear, may the Satan have deaf ears, lest he has met with a car accident. He never knows how to drive slow but must like the very wind....." This last very forcibly.

I was peeling an orange and put in, "But why not phone the police and find out "

Grannie again lost her temper and put down her cup.

"I have merely expressed a fear and you are making out as it was a reality. How many times I have told you that one shouldn't say such unlucky things in the early morning?..... Moreover the police do not know of every accident that occurs... How I hate this new coffee!... And you think I have not already phoned the police and everybody else without any news! How the child has upset me!"

Nanny came at this juncture with a number of fluttering slips of paper in her hand and said, "Here are the receipts, Begum Sahiba."

"What are these, Grannie?" I enquired.

"Telegram receipts," she said very simply.

"Telegrams, Grannie and so many?"

"What else could I have done?" she explained, "When I couldn't get some of them on phone, I sent telegrams to all his friends."

"What about?"

"Only to know if the boy had slept the night with any of them."

Poor Grannie! I was getting more and more vexed with cousin Asaf to have upset the old lady so much.

"See dear, it is just striking eight. May God protect my simple child, the innocent lamb," and much more in that vein.

Suddenly I heard the back-stairs creak, as if somebody was stealthily climbing.

"Who is it?" I said loudly and to Grannie, 'Here he comes."

Master Asaf had heard my voice and with a most sour face and like a thief slowly crept in the room but notwithstanding an anxious look that crept in his face at seeing his Grand-ma, he was very quick in collecting his wits and without the least hesitation struck the first blow.

"Grannie, darling how is your cold to-day? I have been so worried about it the whole night and wondering if you were keeping up that sniffing stuff. Wonderful medicine that, Fatty." I am Fatima really and very slim.

At this superlatively condoling tone of his and the forcing tactics (as Culbertson might put it) I couldn't keep a straight face and it was all I could do to spell the cup of tea and to bend down to hide my bubbling-up laughter.

Grannie for the merest fraction of a second unconsciously lost her anger and said, "My child!" in that melting tone which make all the lost sheep bleat piteously in their mother's fold but she took the offensive almost immediately,

"But where have you been the whole night?"

The darling child made a determined effort, collected all the pathos he could in his tone and said:

"My own darling Grannie, I will relate my full sad, sad story afterwards but tell me first, have you taken the tabloids I brought for you yesterday?"

Grannie was not yet to be taken in and said in she considered her harshest tone!

"Yes, yes, I have taken the pills but the question I am asking still remains without any reply from you. Where did you spend the night?"

The change in the facial expres-

(Continued On Page 30)

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A WEEK OF WAR

Britain Strikes First

By N. G. JOG

JUNE, 13.

Syria has occupied the centre of the war stage since the early hours of Sunday last.

The "invasion" of that strategic country on the eastern Mediterranean sea-board by the Allied forces has been expected for a long time. It was "an imperious exigency of war" as the Portuguese military commentator Major Alexandre de Morais called it.

Particularly after the occupation of Crete by the Nazis and with the increasing collaboration between Vichy and Berlin, Syria assumed a new vital significance in the Middle East. It became a sort of geographical Trojan Horse in the British and Allied bastion in the Near and Middle East.

The demoralisation of Vichy has reached the furthermost corners of the French Empire. Syria once represented the might of French arms. Even after the collapse of the motherland a year ago, it seemed for a time as if that this mandated country would uphold the honour of France. Both M. Paux, then High Commissioner, and General Mittelhauser, the military commander, declared that they would continue resistance to the Axis.

Thrice Slaves

That proved the last flicker of freedom in that unhappy country. The Syrians, who were clamouring for their independence almost for a century and were expecting the fruition of their chequered national struggle in 1939, suddenly found that they had become slaves thrice over, first to Vichy, next to Rome and finally to Berlin. It was a tragic denouement, a blight of all their hopes and aspirations.

The Syrians were never a prosperous or a peaceful people. Nor had they much love lost for the Mandatory Power. But their discontent took a new edge after the collapse of France and with the growing subservience of the men of Vichy to their conquerors, their plight also grew worse and worse.

Their economic life was all upset by the British blockade. No oil flowed from Iraq into the reservoirs at Tripoli. Foodstuffs were scarce and prices soared high. The last was a severe winter.

But all this was nothing compared to the mental confusion in which the people were thrown by the cataclysmic events of June, 1940. There was a talk of raising the standard of Syrian independence. There were vague appeals to the Turkish Government to take its old outpost once again under its wing. And as against the Pan-Arab feeling, there was the feeling of loyalty to France among the Christians of Lebanon.

Axis propagandists were quick on the scene to make confusion worse confounded. An intensive anti-British propaganda was launched and a new broadcasting station was opened at Beirut. Allied newspapers were not allowed to be circulated in the country, while persons like the ex-Grand Mufti of Jerusalem found it a fertile field to disseminate their anti-British views.

New Strategic Significance

Syria thus soon became the hotbed of Axis intrigues and with the Nazification of the Balkans it assumed a new significance in the geography of war. The Germans can drive to the East either directly across Turkey or indirectly via Syria. The Turks have so long succeeded in blocking the Berlin-Baghdad march and it has long been evident to the Nazis that they can neither coerce nor cajole President Inuenu into giving a free passage to German troops.

Hitler is a first-class strategist however, and he has no desire to wage an unnecessary war against the Turks if he can gain his ends by other means. Syria afforded an easier, if a little longer, way towards his objective and it was, moreover, possible by occupying that country to isolate and immobilise the obdurate Turks for all time.

That is how the shadows of the Swastika have been falling fast and thick over Syria for the last few months. The German technique of infiltration and peaceful penetration is all too well-known by now. First come innocent-looking tourists who spread themselves over all parts of the country. Then there are be-spectacled archaeologists and such others who dig themselves in while digging for ancient monuments. And so the process goes on until the whole country is delivered bound hand and foot.

In Syria, of course, they had no reason to be so guarded and roundabout. Thanks to the collaboration promised by Admiral Darlan, the Nazis proceeded at once to occupy the aerodromes and other vital strategic centres. Perhaps they had to force their pace owing to Rashid Ali's premature rising in Iraq, which appears to be finally scotched now.

At Disposal Of Axis

In spite of the denial of Vichy, there is abundant neutral evidence to prove that for all practical purposes Syria has been placed at the disposal of the Axis. Not only that, but the Nazis even prevailed upon General Dentz, the High Commissioner, to send French material to aid Rashid Ali, which was surely a despicable thing to do.

The British Government had given a categorical warning as long ago as the 1st of July, 1940 that Britain could not be disinterested in any events creating a new situation in Syria detrimental either to British interests or to the countries of the Middle East. The Germans were far away then but the occupation of Crete at the end of the last month brought them dangerously near. Their advance agents had already penetrated Syria with Vichy's connivance and Ankara reported on June 1 that active preparations for the landing of German troops on Syrian soil were afoot.

No time could be lost in view of those grave developments. If once Syria was allowed to become the stronghold of the Nazis, the future of all the countries in the Middle East would be in jeopardy. The Nazi High Command would immediately press on the pincer attack against Suez and succeed in spreading the conflagration all over the Middle East.

The moment for action had thus arrived. Syria, however, was not merely a question of military strategy but an issue of high policy. Britain has been all along extremely patient and forbearing towards Vichy. It has tolerated numerous pin-pricks with the sole desire of not driving the Petain Government openly into the hands of Hitler. The French, too, have a navy and it has always been an insane ambition of Admiral Darlan to fit it against the Royal Navy.

Crossing Of Rubicon

Invading Syria was thus a veritable crossing of the Rubicon. It must have cost the British Government many hours of anxious deliberation to decide upon the course they have taken, in spite of its obvious strategic justification. The mantle of neutrality had to be torn from the pro-German visage of Vichy, even though it meant hostilities against an ex-Ally and so much strengthening of the Nazis.

I, for one, feared the worst. The bellicose speeches and declarations of Admiral Darlan for the last many months gave one little hope otherwise. The ambitious Admiral has constituted himself the spokesman of the French Government and has imposed his will upon his Chief, the aged Marshal Petain. French territory would be defended at any cost, he had ominously observed only a few days ago and the visit of General Weygand to Vichy last week was generally taken as presaging a definite break with Britain.

That break, fortunately, is not yet Vichy has, of course, promptly condemned Britain's "aggression" in invading Syria. The Vichy French forces under General Dentz are fighting with their fellow Free French soldiers under General Catroux. The resistance may not be very strong but neither is it indifferent. It is a terribly sad spectacle to see the ex-Allies becoming enemies and brother killing brother.

But Vichy has officially not declared war against Britain—as yet That comes as a great relief, almost sounds like a miracle, to every sympathiser of the democratic cause. The Allied forces, too, are taking every care not to use more force than absolutely essential. Appeal to reason first; resort to the gun last: this seems to be the motto of the Allied High Command. And on the whole, this policy has proved paying during the last five days, a number of Vichy soldiers and even whole units having gone over to their invaders.

Historic Declaration

This is the military side of the campaign. Its political side is equally if not more valuable and here, too, the Allies has begun on the right lines. Even before the first shot was fired on Syrian soil, came the stirring manifesto of General Catroux promising the Syrian people their unconditional freedom after the end of war.

"Inhabitants of Syria and the Lebanon—the hour in your history has sounded for you. France declares you independent by the voice of her sons who are fighting for her life and for the liberty of the world."

This historic announcement, which is solemnly endorsed by the British Government, was the most powerful weapon that could be used in the Syrian campaign. Its reactions can be easily imagined, among a people who has been stirring for their liberty for a century. One only hopes that unlike similar promises given in the last war, this declaration will be implemented as speedily as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

Welcome Consequence

The fortunate fact that Vichy has so long not declared war against Britain may be attributed to sheer demoralisation or to its physical inability to withstand the strong Allied attack or to its desire to placate the United States. Whatever the cause, the consequence is welcome.

What about the Nazis, however? Why have they failed to "collaborate" with Vichy and to avail themselves of this golden opportunity to seize the French Navy in that process? Are they going to let down Darlan as they did Rashid Ali last month? Or have they really suffered such severe losses in Crete that the German war machine is still licking its wounds? Or is the Syrian intrusion only a blind, as a Turkish critic suggested, to cover up the real Nazi designs in Egypt?

The comment coming from Rome and Berlin is very curious. This affair is purely between the ex-Allies, we have nothing to do with it,—said one commentator; while another lamented that the Vichy opposition is lacking sufficient energy and clarity. This suggests that the Nazis have not made their mind and that they hardly expected Britain to take such an initiative at this hour.

Personally I think that this is the most momentous initiative Britain has taken in the present war and for that reason the most welcome. It has been said that Britain has been only fighting a rearguard action since the war began. This criticism is unfortunately amply justified, whatever may be the extenuating circumstances.

Always and everywhere it was so long Hitler who thought ahead and struck first. From Norway to Crete, the initiative has always been in the hands of the Nazis. Even in Iraq, whatever action Britain took was forced upon her and Hitler must have been sorely sorry with the impetuosity of his protege, Rashid Ali.

Turning Point

But in Syria the first blow is Britain's. The offensive is in British hands and Hitler seems to be for the first time caught napping. Technically it is an invasion of a neutral country by Britain and while I know that there are a number of high-souled purists who bewail this action on principle, I unhesitatingly hail it.

The British Government was placed in a terrible dilemma and even if Vichy declares war for this "act of aggression" and aligns herself openly on the side of the Nazis, this Syrian invasion will be warmly applauded by the historian of the future, not merely for its immediate strategic considerations but as the turning point in the war, when Britain switched over from the defensive to the offensive.

I need not be reminded about Lybia and East Africa. The victorious offensive there, however, was purely of a military nature, while this invasion of Syria stands on an altogether different basis. Hitler has invaded and swallowed ten countries: it was high time that Britain followed suit at least once—even leaving aside the underlying motives, which are like the antipodes.

Thrice armed is he, said the old proverb, whose quarrel is just. But six times armed is he, according to its modern version, who strikes first.

Britain has struck first in Syria.

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

The HARGOVANDAS LAKHMICHAND COLLEGE of Commerce Ahmedabad, which is affiliated to the University of Bombay, for the I. Com. & B. Com. examinations reopens on 20th June, 1941 Students wishing to join should apply with an advance of Rs. 20|- and may see the Principal between 12 and 3 P. M. in his office in the College building near Navarangpara. Ellisbridge, Limited Hostel accommodation is also available for which a separate application with a deposit of Rs. 5 is necessary.

PRINCIPAL.
(5301)

SHOP STONED

Sequel To Dispute Over Services Of Employee

NEW DELHI, June 13.

Commotion prevailed for a while in Teliwara locality (old Delhi) this evening following reports of stone throwing near a workshop owned by a Hindu.

Trouble is stated to have arisen over the question of engaging the services on permanent basis of a Muslim who is already working in the workshop on daily wage basis.

People collected on the spot and a disturbance appeared imminent The police, however, hastened to the scene, restored order and took nine persons for interrogation to the police kotwali

Police constables have been posted in the locality as a precautionary measure.—A P.

Mrs. Sulochanabai Dharkar, who has been elected Vice-President of the Pen Municipality unanimously. She is a well-known worker for the uplift of depressed classes of that taluka.

WITHOUT PRIOR CONSENT OF INDIAN STATES

AMRITSAR, June 13.

The application of certain British Indian Acts to the Indian States without prior agreement with the Indian States will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Indian States to be held in Bombay on June 25 and 26.—A. P.

The Robin Line, who are the owners of the "Robinmoor" assured the Press at a conference that the "Robinmoor" carried neither munitions nor war materials.

Results

OF

Figure-words Competition will be published on

SUNDAY, 22nd June, 1941

BAN ON ORGANISATION OF ADULT EDUCATION CAMPS

OOTACAMUND, June 13.

Adult education camps and summer classes organised in different centres in the presidency by un-official organisations are prohibited hereafter unless the necessary permission is obtained from the authorities concerned. according to a press note issued to-day.

"The Government of Madras understand," says the note, "that adult education camps have been conducted recently under the auspices of students unions in accordance with instructions issued by the Communist Party to undertake mass literacy campaigns and that those trained at the classes are expected to conduct similar classes in their own villages with the object of spreading Communism".

It is, therefore, necessary, says the press note, to control the holding of these classes and 'bona fide' organisations wishing to run summer classes are advised to obtain the sanction of the district Magistrate of the district concerned, or of the Commissioner of Police in the city of Madras.

The press note concludes:—"Failure to obtain sanction will render organisers and those taking part in such courses liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine."—A. P.

MAIL-RUNNER WAYLAID AND ROBBED

PATNA, June 13.

A sensational postal mail robbery is reported from Bidhupur in the jurisdiction of the Hajipur police station.

It is stated that a mail-runner while carrying a postal bag to the Bidhupur Railway station was waylaid by two youngmen about a mile from the station. The youngmen attacked the mail-runner and took possession of the bag containing Rs. 300. Before any hue and cry could be raised the miscreants drove away on the bicycles with the booty.

No arrest has so far been made. Vigorous police enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

MUNSHI'S TALKS WITH GANDHIJI

Covered International And Communal Situation

WARDHAGANJ June 14

"We discussed Indian and international situation and also the communal riots and their causes and how to bring about communal harmony.", replied Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Minister of Bombay, in an interview.

It is learnt Mr. Munshi acquainted Mahatma Gandhi with details of Satyagraha in U. P. He greatly deplored the communal riots in Ahmedabad an elsewhere.

Mr. Munshi left last night by Bombay Express. He intends returning to Wardha next week end. —A. P.

Gandhiji Feels Slightly Weak

WARDHAGANJ June 14.

Mahatma Gandhi is much better to-day, though slightly weak after fever and dysentery.—A. P.

INDIAN LANGUAGES NEWSPAPERS' ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution expressing its sense of gratefulness to the Hon. Commerce Member Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar for the very kind treatment that he gave to the deputation of the Association and hoping that he and his Department will continue to give the same consideration to the Association was passed at the meeting of the Indian Languages Newspapers Association held this evening under the chairmanship of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth.

The meeting also noted that the Hon Commerce Member in the last meeting that he had with the members of the Indian Editors conference agreed:—

1. That the newspapers should send in their consumption for the year 1939 and 1940.
2. That the quotas would be given to newspapers according to consumption.
3. And that the licenses will be given to the sellers of the paper according to the transactions they would have with the quota holders.

The Association understands that a Press Note was to be issued embodying the above agreement which has not been issued upto now. The Association requests the Hon. Commerce Member that the said Note be issued immediately.

The Association also requests the Government of India that in the Newsprint Price Control Committee this Association be given representation so that the interest of the Indian Languages Newspapers may receive proper consideration.

The meeting adopted the constitution of the Association and authorised the President to get it registered immediately.

The following office-bearers were elected unanimously for the ensuing year:—

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth (Janmabhoomi) President.

Mr. A. R. Bhat (Kesari) Vice-President.

Mr. R. B. S. N. Cooper (Jam-e-Jamshed) General Secretary and six other Executive Members.

Madras Governor Visits Engineering College

MADRAS: June 13.

The Governor paid a visit to the Engineering College, Guindy, where he was presented with an address of welcome and a purse for the War Fund by Dr. K. C. Chakko, Principal, on behalf of the staff and trainees in the College

Indian Salesmen Can Visit South Africa

MADRAS June 13.

A Press communique issued to-day says that the Union Government have agreed to issue temporary permits and the necessary licences to "bona-fide" commercial travellers from India to the Union as a result of representations made to the Union Government of South Africa by the High Commissioner for India.—A. P.

On The Syrian Front

FALL OF DAMASCUS & SIDON IMMINENT

More French Forces Join De Gaulle

DARLAN FEARS FLEET MAY FOLLOW SUIT

LONDON, June 14.

In Syria Vichy troops have evacuated Kiswe and are now holding a position across the road a few miles near Damascus. This was stated authoritatively in London this (Saturday) morning. In the central sector of Syria British troops now hold Nabatiye and closely supported by the R.A.F. are in touch with Vichy transport north of Merjayoun. Nearer to the coast the British have encountered some opposition near Sidon.

"Sidon is more and more threatened by Australian attacks," says a communique cited by the Vichy News Agency on Saturday.

"WARNING"

"Warning! At three o'clock tomorrow British planes will raid Beirut. General Staff headquarters, oil depots and the following military objectives will be bombed. Arabs are warned that these areas should be evacuated."

This message was dropped in leaflet form by the R.A.F. planes over Beirut on June 6th. Promptly at three o'clock on the ninth British aircraft raided Beirut and heavily bombed districts.

There were no civilian casualties and a radio commentator broadcasting from Ankara reports the considerable effect this unique action has had on Arabs hostile to Britain and British methods.

FALL OF DAMASCUS. MATTER OF HOURS

The fall of Damascus may now be a matter of hours, declared Mr. Winston Burdett, American radio commentator broadcasting from Ankara on Friday night. He added:

Experts are banking on the British motorised brigade that is cutting across the desert from Palmyra to deliver the finishing blow.

This manoeuvre it is believed, may force the surrender of Damascus if not the final capitulation of the French.

The German and Italian exodus from Syria is now in full swing.

Mr. Burdett stated that an American who had just arrived from Iraq had told him that the British were now moving into Iraq at a good speed.

Troops mostly Indian, he said, were being brought up from Basra to Baghdad by boat and train, others were being flown to Central Habbaniyah airport and others were flying all the way to Mosul.

More French Forces Join De Gaulle

Further adhesions by members of the Vichy forces in Syria to the Free French cause are reported by a semi-official radio commentator from Jerusalem

He says that Free French Legionaries met other units of the Foreign Legion in the Damascus sector where the Vichy Legionaries ceased fire on discovering that they were facing their old comrades, many coming over to the Free French side

Col Collet's Circassians also encountered their former comrades who promptly ceased fire and came over in a body.

The commentator states that British troops are now in contact with the French following the latter's retreat from Merj Ayoum on the town of Hasbeya.

French Reins Asked To Surrender

The central columns are still south of Damascus and the coastal columns south of Sidon while peaceful occupation of these towns is still hoped.

Efforts have been made at various stages of the advance to persuade the French to surrender by means of envoys who in some cases were men recently taken prisoner.

To the north of the town save for some enemy air activity by planes bombing machine-gun nests and roads, the roar of the battle has ceased.

The inhabitants of villages in the area are creeping back to their homes from the fields and mountains where they have been hiding for the past few days. All seem genuinely pleased to see British forces in possession and there are no signs of hostility.

The Mayor of Merj Ayoum handed over official keys to the Australian General on Thursday afternoon.

Royal Navy's Mighty Assistance

Invaluable assistance by the Royal Navy is being given to the coastal column which is fighting on the southern edge of the Lebanese town Sidon, according to a military spokesman in Jerusalem.

The Vichy officers and men continue to come over in "fair numbers".

The column which captured Merj Ayoum in the Central Sector has now split, one branch proceeding to the village of Nabatich in the north-west and the other going towards Hasbaya in the north-east where they are still held up by a demolished bridge at Hurquz.

Pressure is maintained at Kisweh, ten miles south of Damascus From Kuneitra the British allied column has passed Hamidieh.

DARLAN'S FEAR

French Fleet Will Turn Against Vichy If Asked To Fight Britain

LONDON, June 14.

The British and Free French forces in Syria are opposed by 45,000 Vichy troops of which 30,000 are natives, according to an estimate given by General de Gaulle's Chief of Staff, General Petit, in an interview in London on Friday.

Emphasising that the object of the Allied penetration in Syria is to expel the Germans and prevent further arrivals of them, General Petit declared: "We are only fighting against the Germans and shall continue to fight them wherever and whenever we can until the day of final victory. We do not seek a big military victory in Syria. The Free French soldiers in Syria have been ordered not to shoot first.

Admiral Darlan knows he cannot count on the support of the French fleet because more than 60 per cent of the crews come from Britanny were national feeling is the strongest and hatred of Germany the deepest. If Darlan gave the order for the fleet to attack many French ships would come to Britain. Admiral Darlan had ordered the battleship "Richelieu" to return from Dakar to Brest, but the crew refused and that is why the "Richelieu" remains at Dakar."—Reuter.

Bombs Dropped On Gibraltar After Eight Months

GIBRALTAR, June 13.

For the first time since September 1940 a small number of bombs fell on Gibraltar early on Friday morning.

Anti-aircraft guns were in action when unidentified aircraft flew near the rock.

It was officially announced this afternoon that no casualties nor damage was caused.

In the afternoon the siren was sounded but no bombs were dropped nor gunfire occurred.—Reuter.

'Emvoy' Missing

SIMLA, June 14.

News has been received that an Indian National Airways twin-engined "Emvoy" aeroplane which left Calcutta yesterday morning at 9-30 on a service flight, with Pilot Patnaik and one of the Company's engineers is overdue.

A search has been undertaken and an air search near Allahabad is proceeding. An aeroplane was seen passing Moghulsarai towards Allahabad yesterday afternoon, but no particular significance is attached to this report.—A. P.

MISSING 'PLANE MAKES FORCED LANDING

SIMLA, June 14.

News has just been received that the National Airways aeroplane which left Calcutta yesterday morning and which was reported overdue made a forced landing near Mirzapur. The pilot and crew are safe.—A. P.

"NO CHANCE FOR GERMAN CULTURE UNDER NAZIS"

LONDON, June 13.

Under the Nazi regime, it is virtually impossible for the old German culture and learning to be reborn, declared Prince Bernard of the Netherlands in an interview with the "New York Times" correspondent at Boston.

The Prince is quoted as asserting that there is nothing but bitterness in his heart for his former fatherland. The German people had their chance before Hitler came into power, he said. "they did not take it. They are going to have what is coming to them." The Prince voiced unstinted praise for the manner in which all classes in Britain are enduring ordeals.—Reuter.

MADRAS June 13

"All Madras members of the All-India Committee with the exception of one member are opposed to direct action," says Capt Nimbkar General Secretary of the Madras Hindu Sabha in a telegram which he has sent today to Mr V D Savarkar.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON WAY TO MOSCOW

ISTANBUL June 14.

(delayed in transmission)

Mr Vinogradoff, the Soviet Ambassador in Ankara, left for Odessa "en route" to Moscow for consultations with the Soviet Government. The real reasons for the journey are not known and no comment has been made thereon but the report that the Germans have massed formidable armies all along the Soviet frontiers is given great prominence in Turkish papers and is much discussed by political circles.—Reuter.

BRITISH CLOSING IN ON 20,000 ITALIANS

LONDON, June 14.

The noose is slowly tightening round the 20,000 Italian and native troops in the Jimma area.

While British West African troops hammer their front, it is revealed to-day that Belgians from the Sudan are striking in the rear and patriots to the north and south are harassing both flanks.—Reuter.

BREAK BETWEEN U.S.A. AND VICHY

Hull's Sharp Rebuke; Delivering France To Hitler

In the most caustic United States Government declaration yet issued on Vichy policies, Secretary Hull directly accused Admiral Darlan and M Laval of scheming to "deliver France politically, economically and militarily" to Hitler, and said this "original scheme" now has been brought into the open The sharpness of Secretary Hull's criticism of Vichy has heightened speculation with regard to the possibility of an early diplomatic break between Washington and Vichy.

Secretary Hull said that it remained to be seen whether the French people would accept "the preposterous status" which Secretary Hull charged Admiral Darlan and Laval "elements" with seeking to impose on the French people that if they did it would mean that the French would be assisting Hitler as his cobelligerents in his desperate effort to conquer Britain and secure control of the seas.

PROOF OF GERMAN DUPLICITY

Secretary Hull added: "In prevention of such a possibility both the French people and the United States have common interest of tremendous importance for the future". He charged Vichy with permitting Germany to extend the theatre of war into French mandated territory and allowing the shipment from Syria of French-made military guns to be used by Germans against France's former ally." Yet when the British entered Syria Vichy "considered it necessary to contest bitterly this British effort to prevent Syria being used as a German base. These facts unmistakably demonstrate the German military effort which is being made to use France and German initiative in Syria is resulting in a conflict not only of France against Britain but Frenchmen against Frenchmen."

Secretary Hull said that an armistice signified the temporary cessation of hostilities and did not contemplate "that the successful belligerent shall make inhuman demands" on a conquered nation nor that the latter "shall be bludgeoned into becoming allies of their enemy".—Reuter

No Direct Action By Mahasabha

Why Madura Resolution Was Passed

Jail-Going To Win Elections: Moonje's Confession

"BUY HINDU" CAMPAIGN TO BE ORGANIZED

CALCUTTA, June 14

The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha met this evening at the Asutosh College Hall for its two-day session under the Presidentship of Mr V. D. Savarkar, about 200 members from different provinces are attending the session.

Altogether five resolutions, relating to the question of giving effect to the Madura resolution on "Direct Action," the recent cyclonic storms that had occurred in Barisal, Noakhali, Assam and Malabar, communal harmony, census operations in Bengal and the action of Government in the application of Defence of India Rules came up before the Committee to-day. Of these the last four were adopted, while the consideration of the Madura resolution was postponed till to-morrow morning.

SAVARKAR ON GOING BACKWARD

In his opening remarks, Mr. Savarkar explained what the attitude of the Mahasabha should be with regard to the "Direct Action" resolution of its Madura Session in the light of the present international and internal developments. He said that the question always arose whether to go forward or to go backward. To go forward was always brave. Consistency should always be judged in relation to the aim before them. If the aim could be served by going forward, then going forward would be the best policy. If by going backward their aim was served, at that time going backward was the bravest act possible.

He added that they were going to postpone giving effect to the Madura resolution on "Direct Action" and if the people simply shouted without knowing what practical warfare was by saying "Look here, they have gone back on the Madura resolution," then they would commit an act of ignorance.

FOOLISH JAIL SEEKING PROGRAMME

Continuing Mr. Savarkar said that the developments in politics after the adoption of the resolution on Direct Action, required them to adjust themselves to the changing circumstances In view of the war approaching on both the frontiers and also in view of the international developments and disturbances in the country, internal peace and order were being threatened. "It is," he emphasised, "in the best interests of the Hindus that we should postpone any foolish jail-seeking programme taking a lesson from the Congress fiasco of their jail-seeking programme."

Following the opening remarks by the President, a resolution, expressing sympathy for the Cyclone-stricken people in different parts of Bengal, Assam, Malabar and other places in the country and calling upon all sections of Hindus to render all possible help in relief operations was moved from the chair. The resolution urged Governments concerned to take adequate steps so that no discrimination was made in conducting relief operations out of Government funds, particularly in areas where Hindus were in a minority.

DIRECT ACTION TO BE POSTPONED

The main official resolution, recommending that the postponement of the question of launching the campaign of "Direct Action" on an All-India issue and scale the frontiers and in view of the fact that "the war is rapidly approaching our motherland on both the frontiers and in view of the widespread and organised aggression on the Hindus." was the next item taken up.

The resolution, which was moved by Dr. B. S. Moonje, referred to the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Savarkar and His Excellency the Viceroy in pursuance of the Madura resolution and to the pronouncements made from time to time by the Secretary of State for India in connection with the political situation in India. It noted that the Viceroy had turned down "some of the fantastic communal demands" put forward by the Muslim League with regard to the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and also that the Secretary of State for India had, under the pressure of public opinion created by the Hindu Mahasabha, criticised adversely the so-called Pakistan proposal. It also noted that the Government of India had taken action against the Khaksar movement, which the Working Committee of the Mahasabha had urged in 1940.

The resolution expressed the opinion that "in spite of the Viceroy's declaration of the responsibility of the Governors for the protection of the interests of minority communities, Hindu interests in Sind, North Western Frontier Provinces, Bengal, and the Punjab continued to be systematically assailed"

HINDU SANGATHANISTS TO ORGANISE

Recommending the postponement of "direct action", the resolution added that such a decision would not in any manner debar any action that might be required to be taken on important local or provincial issues, affecting the civic, religious, cultural, or political rights of the Hindus, it being understood that such action, if proposed to be undertaken by any Provincial Hindu Sabha, would require the previous approval of the All-India Working Committee, which would extend to any such movement, if approved, the active support and sympathy of Hindus from all parts of India It stressed the need for (1) Hindu 'Sangathanists' to organise themselves on a national scale, (2) constructive programme (3) creation of Hindu solidarity and consolidation of all classes of Hindus (4) effective organisation of volunteer corps (5) vigorous campaign for enrolment of at least one crore of Hindu Sabha members, and (6) for effective economic relief to Hindus by organising "buy Hindu" campaign and supporting Hindu industries and concerns.

WHY MADURA RESOLUTION WAS PASSED

Explaining the implications of the resolution, Dr. Moonje said that the system of jail-going had been deeply rooted in the minds of the people of the country. When the Mahasabha adopted the resolution on "Direct Action" at Madura, it was with an eye to capture elections in the Provinces and to establish Provincial Governments He disclosed the fact that the Mahasabha, at least he himself, had been thinking that sooner or later Provincial elections were to come and if the Hindu Mahasabha were to win elections in the Provinces in order to establish all its own principles and its own system of Governments, it had to do something to capture the imagination of the people. They thought it would be possible to go to jails themselves and show the people that it was not only the Congress that could sacrifice, but the Mahasabha also could do the same. They also thought that by forming Governments of their own, they would be able to show the world what contrast there existed between the administrations of the Mahasabha and those of the Congress and the Muslim League. It was with that impression that the Madura resolution had been adopted.

PROTECTING HINDU INTERESTS

The situation had suddenly changed, observed Dr. Moonje. He criticised the failure of the Governments in giving protection to the Hindus in the riot-affected areas of the different provinces. If at this stage, the Hindu Sabha leaders and workers courted arrests, there would be no other persons, organisations or associations to look after the interests of the Hindus and resist aggression on them.

Dr. Moonje emphasized the need for organising Hindu youths to safeguard Hindu rights and defend Hindu homes in every village. It was an act of wisdom, an act of caution and an act of patriotism that the resolution on "direct action" should be postponed.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande, General Secretary of the All-India Council of Action of the Mahasabha, wanted a ruling from the President whether a resolution adopted by the annual session of the Mahasabha, could be withdrawn or postponed by the All-India Committee.

The President ruled that the All-India Committee were entitled to exercise all the powers and the duty of the Mahasabha and could postpone or cancel any of the decisions of the Mahasabha.

NOT FULLY PREPARED

Seconding the resolution, Mr. N. C Chatterjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that the time was inopportune for launching a campaign of direct action. He admitted that they were not fully prepared, so far as their internal organisation was concerned, to give effect to the Madura resolution. He, however, implored the workers of the Hindu Mahasabha to devote themselves to constructive programme in the different provinces, which, in his opinion, was all the more necessary in view of the insecurity of the Hindus at present.

Mr. Narendra Nath Das, M.L.A., member of the Working Committee, suggested that sufficient time should be given to the members of the All-India Committee to consider the resolution.

The President thereupon postponed consideration of the resolution till to-morrow

BENGAL CENSUS

The House then adopted a resolution condemning the action of the Government of Bengal "in interfering with the census operations in the Province" and calling upon the Central Government to intervene immediately and prevent "any manipulation of census figures in Bengal so as to inspire confidence in the Hindus of the Province." Mr. N. K. Basu moved and Mr. Hari Banerjee of Delhi supported the resolution

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, moved a resolution expressing strong disapproval "of the application of the Defence of India Rules by Government to suppress legitimate expression of political opinion and activities, thereby strengthening the grip of bureaucratic control in India by taking advantage of the war situation and in particular against the Hindu sangathanists and Hindu Sabha workers." The resolution was accepted with one dissentient voice.

"ONE MAN ONE VOTE"

The next resolution adopted by the House related to communal harmony. It expressed the opinion that communal amity could be established in the country not by "pandering to anti-national communal demands of minorities, but by recognising equality of civic rights for all communities without distinction and by giving equal protection to the language, culture, religion of communities, adherence to the principle of "one man one vote" and one integrity and indivisibility of Hindustan as a nation and a state."

Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, moving the resolution, emphasised that India's democracy meant that India was one indivisible and indestructible for all time and under all circumstances.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning, when it will consider the resolution regarding launching of "direct action".—A. P.

INDIA'S WAR BILL

Mounting Expenditure On Defence Services

SIMLA, June 14.

The statement of the Central Government's account for April 1941, published to-day (June 14) shows that excluding periodical adjustments and the transactions of Railways and the Post and Telegraphs Departments, expenditure exceeded revenue by Rs. 6,00,00,000 as against Rs 5.50,00,000 in April 1940.

The revenue was actually better by Rs. 50,00,000 than in the corresponding period of the previous year and civil expenditure was also less by a similar amount but expenditure on the Defence services increased by Rs. 1.50,00,000.

Net receipts from Railways are over Rs. 75,00,000 better but, although available to the Central Government for ways and means purposes, these do not affect the revenue position to their full extent since a portion is transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund at the end of the year.

The net addition to the permanent debt during the month amounted to Rs. 50,00,000—A. P.

Mahasabha Discusses Direct Action Resolution

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The members of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha who arrived here to-day, met at an informal conference at the residence of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee under the presidentship of Mr V. D. Savarkar and discussed the Madura resolution of the Mahasabha on "direct action".

The final decision of the Working Committee regarding this resolution will be reached when the Committee meet formally to-morrow morning.

The trend of to-nights informal conference showed that there was likely to be an agreement between the different sections of the Mahasabha on this controversial question.—A. P.

America 'On The Brink'?

New York Harbour Mined

Ruhr And Brest Bombed Again

Invasion Ports Receive Heavy Pounding From R. A. F.

LONDON, June 14.

Industrial targets in the Ruhr and docks at Brest were again attacked by British bombers during Friday night, it is learned in London this morning.

The R. A. F. delivered another attack on invasion ports early this morning, according to reports received in London.

Heavy explosions were first heard near Boulogne and German searchlights could be seen searching the skies.

Later it appeared the attack moved eastwards in the direction of Calais only to be renewed again in the Boulogne district.

Six enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed in raids over Britain during Friday night These raids were widespread over south, south-east and east England, but were not on a heavy scale.

An Air Ministry communique announcing this, adds reports so far received show that no substantial damage was done and the number of casualties was not large.

NAZI SHIPS BOMBED; PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

Twenty thousand tons of enemy shipping were sunk by R.A.F. during the week ending dawn on June 13 and many other boats were damaged during patrols

A total of 36 enemy aircraft were destroyed at a cost of nine British planes, two of whose were rescued.

Over and round Britain 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed during the week ending dawn to-day, seven of these being shot down last night. Of the others, three were night raiders and two were shot down during daylight. During the same period only one British plane was lost over this country.

One of the seven German bombers shot down during Friday night burst into flames and for more than one hour other Nazi raiders bombed the burning wreck The German crew of four had previously baled out, three being captured by the Home Guard and fourth surrendering to the Police.

NAZI SHIPS BOMBED

During the R.A.F. raid on Brest heavy bombs were seen to straddle the berths occupied by the German warships Scharnhorst, Gneisnau and Prinz Eugen.

10 ITALIAN VESSELS SUNK

The Admiralty announces that British submarines have sunk or damaged ten Italian vessels on the high seas and the central and eastern Mediterranean harbours.

HUNGARIAN SHIP INTERCEPTED

A 4,000-ton Hungarian ship was intercepted by a warship of the Netherlands East-Indies in East Indies waters.

It is officially announced that another German supply ship serving the "Bismarck" has been sunk.

A German fighter airplane was shot down over the English channel by British fighters on Saturday morning.

President Orders 'Freezing' Of Axis Assets; Treasury Secy. Wants "Action Now"

WILL "ROBIN MOOR" REPEAT "LUSITANIA" HISTORY?

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The New York harbour is to be mined, the United States Navy Department discloses.

AXIS ASSETS 'FROZEN'

President Roosevelt has ordered the immediate freezing of all Italian and German assets in the United States.

At the same time the President has ordered the freezing of the assets of all invaded and occupied European countries hitherto not covered by earlier orders.

"MUST ACT NOW TO STAMP OUT TYRANNY"

The American people cannot preserve their freedom without being ready to fight in its defence" said Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Secretary to the Treasury at the Amherst College alumni luncheon to-day. He declared, "We must act now to stamp out tyrrany that is on the march abroad and risk losing our comforts, perhaps our lives. If we do not act now we risk losing our precious freedom and it is for us to decide and decide now whether we would rather die on our feet than live on our knees."

Welles Indicts 'Robin Moor' Torpedoing

"Contrary to all tenets of international law, to principles of international morality and to humanity American citizens, including women and children, were forced to take to small life boats when their vessel, an American merchantman engaged in peaceful commerce, was sunk in the middle of the Atlantic ocean."

This statement was made by Mr. Sumner Welles, the United States Under Secretary of State when he made a "dispassionate" analysis of the facts of the "Robinmoor" torpedoing to journalists to-day.

He had been asked for a statement on the United States "attitude" but refused to make a "final" statement until full facts of the sinking were received.

FAR FROM COMBAT AREA

Discussing Berlin statements Mr. Welles said: "Americans have never been impressed by what they regard as bluster or threats," referring particularly to the "threat" that any ship going to England with contraband would be sunk. Mr. Welles emphasised, however, that in this case, the "Robinmoor" war "far removed from any combat area, not carrying any cargo prohibited by the American law or which is considered contraband by the United States and was not destined for any port in the combat zone."

Three quarters of the passengers and crew were probably lost. concluded Mr. Welles, adding that a categorical denial has been received from Mr. Philips, the Ambassador in Italy, that any survivors had arrived in Italy as had been reported

TWO NEW DESTROYERS

Two new destroyers, the "Forrest" and the "Fitch" were launched at the Boston Navy Yard to-day.

They have been constructed in less than a year.—Reuter

President Roosevelt Indisposed

WASHINGTON, June 14.

President Roosevelt is indisposed and is staying indoors at White House to-day. His temperature is about one and half degrees above normal. The doctor has asked the President only to do work of a light nature.—Reuter.

"To War"!

"To war", was to-day's outspoken demand of the Washington Post. "If we are in a state of war then we must act as if we were in it and without any subterfuge. Hitler has flung in our faces his contempt for the American policy, the time has come to resist Hitler.

French Official Resigns

WASHINGTON, June 14.

M. Atphand, Financial Attache to the French Embassy has resigned because of his disagreement with Vichy policy.—Reuter.

ENEMY PLANES OVER CYPRUS

NICOSIA (Cyprus), June 14.

Enemy aircraft operating singly dropped bombs at three different points in the island but no damage was done and the only casualty was one villager slightly injured.—Reuter.

10 Destroyed Over Malta

CAIRO, June 13.

A communique says that ten enemy aircraft were destroyed over Malta on Thursday.

Three British planes were lost but two pilots are safe.—Reuter.

Save India By Saving Bengal

Chatterji's Appeal To Fazlul-Huq

CALCUTTA, June 13.

"You will be saving India by saving Bengal. Pakistan will commit 'harakiri' in the sight of the Punjab, Sind and Bengal united against it and Hindustan will go 'suttee' with it. And we shall soon witness the real revival of India's nationalism—nationalism of the old Congress of the Lucknow Pact of Deshbandhu which alone can force confession from the imperialist that his imperialist presence has become superfluous in India."

Thus appeals Mr B C Chatterjee, Barrister, to the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul-Huq the Chief Minister of Bengal, asking him to be leader of the united Bengal and lead her from frustration to fulfilment.

Mr. Chatterjee adds that Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan promulgated the message that there shall be no Pakistan, Sikhistan or Hindustan in the Punjab The Prime Minister of Sind followed in Sir Sikandar's footsteps These two provinces cover the major part of Mr Jinnah's map of Pakistan Mr. Chatterjee appeals to Mr Fazlul Huq to roll up that map by declaring no room in Bengal for Pakistan or Hindustan.—United Press.

JAPANESE-DUTCH EAST INDIES DEADLOCK

TOKYO, June 13.

Final instructions to Yoshizawa, head of the Japanese Delegation to Batavia, whose negotiations for an economic agreement with the Dutch Indies have reached a deadlock will be sent to-night (Friday)

The terms were approved at a cabinet meeting to-day. They may be made public to-night or to-morrow.

Newspapers have said that Yoshizawa will be recalled as a warning to the East Indies but this has not been confirmed.—Reuter.

WHAT "ROBIN MOOR" CARRIED AS CARGO

NEW YORK June 13.

Officials estimated that the manifest of the "Robin Moor" freight represented two million dollars worth of general cargo, much of it being clothing food, toilet goods, hardware goods and medicines. There were also 29 motorcars and lorries and 48,000 gallons of lubricating oil Officials later said that the chemicals in the cargo were for industrial use.—Reuter

BAN ON MEETINGS IN AMRITSAR DIST.

AMRITSAR, June 14.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. has been issued by Mr A. A. MacDonald, District Magistrate, Amritsar, banning all Kisan and other political meetings as "being prejudicial to public peace" in 32 villages of Amritsar district

The order will remain in force for two months.

C. P. LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

JUBBULPORE, June 13.

Mr. Badrinath Gupta, President of the Local Labour Union was arrested last night under the Defence of India Rules in connection with speeches he delivered before the strikers of the Burn Company Pottery Works Mr. Gupta was produced this evening before a Magistrate in jail, who remanded him till to morrow

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A., President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has arrived in Jubbulpore from Nagpur and is negotiating between the management of the company and the strikers.—A. P

For 'Anti-Recruitment' Activities

JULLUNDER, June 13.

The police have arrested from different villages of the district, seven political workers under the Defence of India Rules for alleged anti-recruitment activities —A. P.

Lathi Charge On Prisoners

Startling Disclosures About Bellari Jail Incident

Agra Detenus Memorandum: Kisan Demand For Closure Of Deoli Camp: Progress Of Satyagraha Movement

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

Shri D. P. Karmarkar, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the press:-

I feel it my duty to share with the public the statement submitted by Shri Kasi Reddi to Shri Veeraswami, the President of the Bellary District Congress Committee, regarding the happenings in the Allipuram Jail on the 13th April. Sri Kasi Reddi says:—

"I was released to-day from the Allipuram Jail. I was at first in the Central Jail for about 2 months and thereafter taken to Allipuram Jail where I remained for 3 months before my release. I was kept in the 16th Block of the Allipuram Jail. I have personally seen the lathi charge that took place on the political prisoners on 13-4-1941 in the 17th block.

Beaten, Kicked And Abused

"The lathi charge was made on about 75 persons of that bloc. At first the Superintendent, Jailor, Deputy Jailor and Warders got clothings, bedding, etc., of the prisoners thrown out into the open. Then some of the prisoners were given big 'Handas' (water vessels each of about 10 gallons capacity) and asked to fetch water from the Jail water tank situated about a furlong away from 17th block. Such of those who could not cope with the weight were butted with the ends of lathis and made to walk. Of such persons one Sankara Nambiar and another Jagan Mohan Rao fell down unable to carry the heavy vessels and were beaten with lathies by the warders. Some of the other prisoners who were given broomsticks to clean the block were kicked and abused in filthy language on some pretext or other.

No Food For Three Days

"After the lathi charge the prisoners were removed to quarantine. They were there without food for 3 days. On the 4th day food was served to them at their place on the recommendation of the District Medical Officer. I am surprised that the Government should have unjustly hushed up the above facts and issued a Press-Note that there was no lathi charge in Allipuram Jail on 13-4-1941."

Hunger-strike From May 23

Shri Kassi Reddi has further stated that the Superintendent of the Allipuram Jail refused to give writing materials to Shri Nambiar to enable him to make a representation regarding the ill-treatment on the 13th April and that consequently Shris Nambiar and Krishnarao have gone on hunger-strike from the 23rd May.

Will the Madras Government at least now make a full and unvarnished disclosure of the happenings in Allipuram Jail on the 13th?

AGRA DETENUS ASK FOR REDRESS

LUCKNOW, June 14.

A lengthy memorandum setting forth their grievances and demanding their redress by the 20th of this month has been submitted by detenus confined in the Central Jail, Agra, to the U.P. Government. The memorandum is signed among others by Acharya Narendra Dev, M.L.A., Mr. Gopal Narain Saxena (Fyzabad), Malkhan Singh, M.L.A. (Aligarh) and Mr. S. S. Yusuf (Cawnpore).

The signatories states 'inter alia' that the present rules regarding the privileges of a detenu bear no resemblance to similar rules in the past and for all practical purposes the provisions of the U.P. Jail Manual have been made applicable to them. Arrangements for holding, furniture, provision for sickness, clothing, etc. are not adequate. Permission has not been given for sleeping in the open during the night. The recent order discriminating between detenus is an innovation and is against the century-old practice. The daily allowance to Division Two detenus is insufficient.

It is pointed out further that the families of detenus who were earning members have to suffer great privations. It is urged that premia on insurance policies must be paid by Government, and facilities should be provided at Government cost for private study of detained students. Detenus from the U.P. transferred to Deoli should be repatriated.

Concluding the signatories stated that unless their grievances are redressed this state of affairs could not be tolerated any longer and in case no satisfactory response is received by the 20th of this month, they reserve the right to resort to such methods, including hunger-strike, as they deem proper for the fulfilment of their demands after that date.—A.P.

CLOSE DEOLI CAMP

LUCKNOW, June 14.

"Kisan workers should mobilise public opinion in such an effective manner", says a circular issued by the President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, Mr. Awadeshwar Prasad Sinha, "that the Deoli Detention Camp should be abolished and the detenus either released or at any rate transferred to their respective provinces."

The circular also draws the attention of the Kisan Sabhas to the imperative necessity of improving the lot of "C" Class political prisoners.

Continuing the circular refers to Acharya Narendra Dev, whose health has been undermined by frequent attacks of asthma, and urges Kisans to organise meetings to bring pressure on Government to release him without delay.

"Kisan workers should ceaselessly work for the achievement of their cherished goal" concludes the circular, "wherein all powers will have been transferred to the kisans, Mazdoors and other sections of the exploited population."—A.P.

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK

DHARWAR, (By Mail).

BIJAPUR DISTRICT: — Shri Chennappa Muddebihal who was arrested on the 8th for offering Satyagraha has been sentenced to 9 months' S.I. He is given 'B' class.

Shri Laxmanappa Sanga who was arrested for offering Satyagraha on the 2nd was sentenced to 4 months' S.I. on the 7th.

BELGAUM DISTRICT: — Mrs. Ramabai Yagi, a Satyagrahi prisoner in Hindalgi prison, nas been admitted into the Civil Hospital as her health condition was not good. Her health is improving now.

Shri D. L. Adhyapak, Secretary of the Belgaum District Congress Committee, political prisoner who was transferred from Hindalgi Central Prison to Yerwada prison some days back, has now been transferred to Dhulia Jail as he tried to offer Satyagraha in connection with 'Bhaji.'

SATYAGRAHA IN BIHAR

PATNA, June 14.

The fourth list of Satyagrahis comprising of 728 names has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi by the Provincial Congress Committee for his approval.

This batch is expected to offer Satyagraha from July next when the fourth phase of the movement commences in this province.

One hundred Satyagrahis of the previous three phases are still outside jail, a few of them having not yet offered Satyagraha.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad has issued instructions to the unarrested Satyagrahis to send fortnightly reports of their activities with special reference to the work done by them in furtherance of the Congress programme —A.P.

U. P. GOVT. POLICY

NAINITAL, June 14.

It is understood that orders have been issued by the U.P. Government to District authorities to release un-important Satyagrahis. It is stated that the orders have been issued partly with the object of relieving congestion in jails.

In pursuance of this policy of the Provincial Government a number of Satyagrahis have already been released from different jails in the province.—A.P.

MANSURI PRESS-KEEPER ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD June 14.

Messrs. Hakim Badra Nizami Rahati, Sufi A. G. Suleman and Ismail Mansuri, keeper of the Mansuri Printing Press, were arrested to-day under the Press Emergency Powers Act.

INDORE PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN

INDORE, June 14.

The Indore Government have just passed orders withdrawing prosecution against 48 persons on giving a written undertaking that they would not take part in any movement of the kind which led to the riots at Indore on April 28 last.

It may be recalled that 72 persons including the 48, prosecution against whom has just been withdrawn, were arrested under various Sections of the Indore Penal Code and under Rules 35 and 38 of the Defence of India Rules. Of these seven were released on June 6.

An official notification issued by the Prime Minister to-day says that main considerations that influenced this decision were the welfare of labourers themselves and the restoration of harmonious and friendly relations between Labour and Capital.—United Press.

PESHAWAR, June 14.—Arbab Sherakbar Khan, Khaksar leader, who has been absconding since the Khaksar movement was declared unlawful surrendered to the police last evening.—United Press.

PESHAWAR, June 14.—Arbab Abdul Ghaffar Khan, ex-Parliamentary Secretary, Congress Government, has been transferred from the Peshawar Jail to the D. I. Khan Jail.—United Press.

PT. PANT BACK IN ALMORA JAIL

ALMORA, June 14.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier of U. P., was brought from Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, this morning and has been lodged in the local jail.

It is authoritatively learnt that Pandit Pant is still suffering from toothache though his aching tooth has been extracted.

Eight more Satyagrahis of Almora District have been released before the expiry of their terms.—A P.

'C' Class And Security Prisoners' Week

LAHORE: June 13.

To mobilise public opinion for bringing pressure to bear upon Government to improve the conditions of "C' class political prisoners the Punjab Civil Liberties Union have decided to organise a "C" Class and Security Prisoners' Week, commencing from Monday, June 16.

Satyagrahi's Sentence Reduced

LAHORE: June 13.

On an 'amicus curiae' application filed by the High Court Bar Association, Mr. Justice Kemp reduced to-day the sentence of 18 months' R.I. and fine of Rs. 1,000 passed against Sardar Kirpal Singh, President of the Jehlum Congress Committee to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250.

Sardar Kirpal Singh had been convicted for offering Satyagraha.—A P

Sri Prakash To Be Released On Parole

CAWNPORE: June 13.

Mr. T. Sloan, Adviser in charge of Home Affairs, United Provinces, has informed Sir J. P. Srivastava that the Government authorised the District Magistrate of Benares to release Sri Prakash on parole for ten days, which may be extended up to one month without reference to Government.

It will be recalled that Sir Jwala had earlier telegraphically requested the Chief Secretary to order Mr. Sri Prakash's release to enable him to attend on his ailing father.—A. P.

6 SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

MADRAS, June 13.

Six persons including one woman were convicted to-day for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city.

The woman Satyagrahi was sentenced to two months' S. I. The others were sentenced to varying terms of R. I. ranging from two months to four months.—A. P.

MADH-E SAHABA MOVEMENT

Eight Arrests On Saturday

LUCKNOW, June 13.

Eight Sunnis were arrested this afternoon for reciting Madhe-Sahaba publicly in defiance of the District Magistrate's order banning the recital of Madhe-Sahaba publicly.

Maulana Mohammad Nasir, Vice-President of the Jamaiat-ul-Ulema, Oudh, fifth dictator of the movement, speaking after the Jumma prayers, said that the movement was "not properly organised and should be reorganised in proper manner."

Shortly after his speech the Maulana was arrested under Sec. 129 of the Defence of India Rules. His arrest came as a surprise to the large crowd which had gathered.

That the Madhe-Sahaba movement will enter a new phase from to-morrow is deduced from the delivery of a sealed envelope to a volunteer by Maulana Mohammad Nasir with instructions that it should be opened to-morrow. The Maulana has not appointed anybody as his successor.—A. P.

Peace Committee For Cutch

RAJKOT, June 13.

A peace committee composed of ten Hindus and ten Muslims was formed in the Cutch State to dispel the communal tension caused by wild rumours.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 6, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 19, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 14, 1310
Hightide: 4-04, 16-20
Lowtide: 9-32, 23-07
Sunrise: 6h. 1m
Sunset: 7h. 17m

3 ARTS' FUNCTION—To welcome Jayashanker, Kumari Ammani, and Bhargavi to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Monica, opposite Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

DIVINE SERVICE—Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GITA CLASS—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Geeta' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. All are cordially invited.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the 'Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Paimahansa' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall Khar Road.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE—Under the auspices of the above Circle, Mr. S. V. Nokeshwar will give his second series of lecture on "Pampa Ramayana" in Kannada to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T) in the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, (G.I.P.). The lecture is open to the public.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA—Lecture on "Methods of Attack and High Explosives" by Mr. J. Fialho in the Conference Hall, Electric House, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. Open to all Wardens and people interested in Civil Defence.

SPIRITUALIST DISCOURSE—Under the auspices of Indian Spiritualist Society, there will be a discourse followed by Seances at 51, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL—The sixth annual meeting of the members of Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Matunga Primary School, Matunga, opposite Station.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A public lecture followed by questions and answers on the subject of "Sleep and Dreams" will be delivered at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Nappoo Hall, Telang Road, Matunga

JODHPUR RAJYA PRAJA MANDIR—A general meeting of the Jodhpur Rajya Mandir will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at 203, Kalbadevi Road, in Sadashiv Bhuvan (1st floor).

BABU PANNALAL JAIN SCHOOL—Out of 36 students sent up for the Matriculation Examination this year by the Babu Pannalal Jain School, Bombay 35 have come out successful.

PARTY TO MASTER CHHOTANI—To congratulate Master Abdul Hamid Chhotani on his success in standing first among the successful candidates at the last Matriculation examination Messrs. Abba Ghani and Co., Timber Merchants, will be "At Home" at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Rez Muhammed Bagh Muhammad Ali Road.

FREE TREATMENT—Yogic and natural treatment will be offered to patients suffering from any sort of disease to-day (Sunday) between 6.30 and 10 a.m. (S.T.) in Ramtirth Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj free.

ST. ANTHONY'S FEAST—The Marnenses Union will celebrate the feast of their Patron St. Anthony of Padua with solemn High Mass with Exposition of the Most blessed Sacrament and Benediction at the Church of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Muslim Relief Committee

(From the Committee's Office)

The work of the Muslim Relief Committee of helping the jailed or wounded Muslims in hospitals with food etc. continues as usual. Other deserving Muslims and their dependent families are also being helped with food.

The Muslim Relief Committee continue to exercise great care in escorting the Muslim passengers from the railway stations and ferry wharfs to their homes in Bombay safely helping them with food wherever necessary.

As a result of the vigilance of the Muslim Relief Committee many Muslims have been helped for going to dangerous localities in the past few days. Persons of our telephone Nos. 25965 and 33161 which they were asked to consult us before venturing out.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mayerling". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nice Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Great Lie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire". Daily at 3-30, 6 30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Under Your Hat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 4 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"His Girl Friday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Typhoon". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"On the River". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIBERTIES' UNION—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress Socialist Party's Hall, Mantri Building, French Bridge, Bombay. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., the President, will be in the chair.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY—For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road.

CHURCH SERVICE—Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

DIVINE SERVICE
Mr. Sukumar Nireshwallia will conduct Divine Service to-day (Sunday) at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, Mazagaon at 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 60,06,539/5/1.

For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 100 Mr. B. O. Stevenson, Rs. 50 Mr. P. Cassini, F.R.S.A., M.B.S.D. (children orphaned as a result of air raids)

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 3,213/4/9 through the Collector and Chairman, Ahmedabad War Gifts Fund, Ahmedabad, Rs. 942 through the Treasury Officer, Satara, Rs. 282 the members of the staff of the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 175/4 the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, Poona, Rs. 162/15/3 the members of the staff of the "Times of India" (monthly), Rs. 160 the Bombay Office and Agency staffs of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada (monthly), Rs. 66 the Indian staff of Lloyds Bank Ltd at its Hornby Road and Princess St. branches (monthly), Rs. 62/10 through the Chairman, War Gifts Fund Committee, Khed, Ratnagiri District, Rs 56 Mr. Hirji Pestonji, Rs. 50 Lodge Orion in the West, No 415 E.C., Poona.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 2,413 through the Collector and Chairman, Ahmedabad War Gifts Fund, Ahmedabad, Rs. 941/9/8 through the Treasury Officer, Satara, Rs. 65/3/3 the Indian staff of Lloyds Bank Ltd. at its Hornby Road and Princess Street Branches (monthly), Rs. 62 through the Chairman, War Gifts Fund Committee Khed, Ratnagiri Distt. Rs. 55 Mr. Hirji Pestonji, Rs. 54 the members of the staff of the "Times of India" (monthly), Rs. 50 Lodge Orion in the West, No. 415 E.C. Poona.

For the Bombay Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Fund: Rs. 200 through the Chairman, Bombay Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Fund, Dhulia.

For the Indian Red Cross: Rs. 112/8 Lodge "Cyrus" No. 1359 E.C. (1st and 2nd contributions).

Grand Total on Saturday: Rs. 60,16,034/5

UNIVERSITY BUDGET APPROVED

Subject to two amendments, one a reduction of Rs 4,400 from the revenue from fees for the registration of schools and another, an increase of Rs 500 in the expenses incurred for lectures delivered under the auspices of the University, the Budget estimates of the University of Bombay, as recommended by the Syndicate were accepted by the University Senate which resumed its sitting on Saturday

The Senate also adopted Mr K T Shah's proposal for considering the advisability and feasibility of introducing some form of social service as an integral part of University training

(Detailed report will appear on Monday.)

LUCKNOW June 13.—In view of the prevalence of cholera in some of the districts in the United Provinces a large quantity of cholera vaccine required to combat the disease is manufactured indigenously

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar who has been knighted in the recent Birthday Honours' List.

CITY SEES END OF RIOTS

No Fresh Incidents; Shops Open In Mixed Localities

BOMBAY Saturday.

No incidents were reported till 2 p. m. to-day from the areas affected by communal disturbances.

The atmosphere was normal in the shopping areas near Jumma Masjid and in other mixed localities. Shops owned by Hindus and Muslims were open though business was slack.

The police, however, have been keeping a strict vigil. The present Curfew Order is to extend till Thursday next and there is no likelihood of the order being rescinded earlier.

The Ward Peace Committees, in the meantime, are continuing their work in all the localities affected by riots.

Football

W. I. A. A. And B. E. S. T. Draw In Harwood League

Forwards Throw Away Golden Chances; Brilliant Goal-Keeping By Lynn

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The B E. S. T. and the W. I. A. A. drew this evening in the Harwood League Football, each side scoring once.

The game was full of incidents and a fast pace was maintained throughout. The W. I A. A. were the first to score through Swamy off a through pass from Chander in the very first minute of play but thereafter their forwards became careless and threw away two golden chances of consolidating their position.

After the interval the Tramway men improved and dominated the exchanges but brilliant goal-keeping by Lynn who saved repeatedly from excellent shots from Butchi frustrated their attempts to equalise till three minutes from the end when a through pass from Butchi saw Shivram restoring equality from close quarters.

MOHAMEDAN SPORT BEAT MOHAN BAGAN

CALCUTTA, June 14

In the only First Division League match to-day which was played in aid of charities, Mohamedan Sporting beat Mohan Bagan by one goal to nil.—A. P

A. I. F. F. BAN ON GOAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, June 14.

A circular letter issued by the All-India Football Federation states that all tournaments or matches organised by the Goan Athletic Association are illegal and are not recognised by the Federation and players or officials taking part in any of its games will not be permitted to play with affiliated clubs without the permission of the Western India Football Association.—A P.

Boxing

JOE LOUIS TO DEFEND TITLE

Worthy Challenge In Ex-Light-weight Champion!

NEW YORK June 14.

Joe Louis will defend his world heavy weight boxing title for the eighteenth time on Wednesday June 18 Unlike many previous fights it now seems that he has a worthy challenger in Billy Conn from Pittsburg who first achieved fame as a light weight Conn reports that he now weighs thirteen stones and Louis is expected to weigh fourteen stones four pounds.

It is expected that Conn will give the champion a hard battle Louis usually started his championship fights with odds of anything up to ten to one but this time the odds are only five to one.—Reuter

Challenge For British Featherweight Title

A challenge for his British and Empire featherweight titles has been sent to Nel Tarleton on behalf of Tommy Smith, Sunderland boxer who beat the champion in an over-weight match this year though he lost in an earlier match when Tarleton defended the titles. The suggested venue is New Castle but it is understood that the Liverpool promoter, Johny Best, would like to stage the fight in open air at the football ground in Liverpool. Tarleton is interested in the challenge which has been accompanied by a substantial offer.—Reuter.

PIONEER SPORT STAFF ON STRIKE

BOMBAY Saturday

The staff of the Pioneer Sport Dhobitalao is on strike from to-day due to alleged bad treatment of the Manager

Joint resignations were forwarded to the Directors but the grievances of the staff members were not redressed.

In addition one of the staff members it is said, was dismissed and the manager refused to pay his salary and the return journey expenses to Head Office where he was appointed although in his agreement he was supposed to get the same.

SHRI NAVAKUMAR SINHA'S MANIPURI DANCING CLASSES

Commencing from Monday evening 16th June:

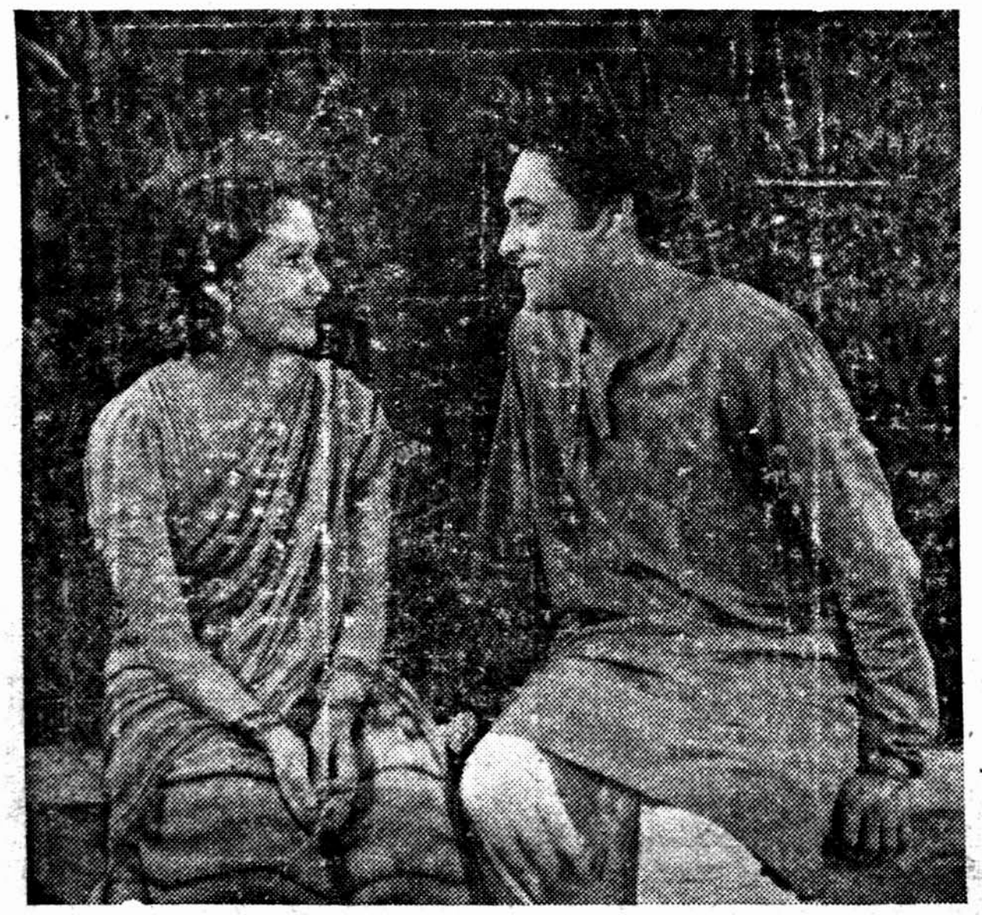
THE NEW ERA SCHOOL

Hughes Road, Bombay.

JAYAVASIKARNI

Wear our Talisman for health, better prosperity etc. to be relieved from black magic and all doshas. Cost: Rs 2-8 V P As 7

HANUMAN ASHRAMAM
Tiruttani S India



Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar in "Anjan", Bombay Talkies' forthcoming release.

'Sikandar' Outdoors Now Over

Sohrab Modi's Care To Ensure Grandeur And Authenticity

The shooting of the outdoor scenes of "Sikandar" was one of the biggest and most difficult tasks, Sohrab Modi had to undertake to give the picture a touch of magnificence and grandeur that it deserves. Sohrab Modi has now finished that the task with glorious success after toiling hard for more than a month on outdoors on the vast Pancha-ganga plains.

Never before has a director taken such pains to ensure authenticity and grandeur of scene as Sohrab Modi is taking for every single shot of his classic, "Sikandar". It has taken him wellnigh upon six months to collect the requisite of men, horses, elephants, etc., for the battle scenes alone. No wonder the result is the last word in perfection.

The first big exterior is the hazardous attempt on the part of "Sikandar" to cross the Jhelum under cover of darkness. There was severe storm and the Jhelum under cover of darkness. There was severe storm and the Jhelum was in angry mood but "Sikandar" effected the crossings and made a surprise attack on the armies of Porus. This scene is one of the highlights of the picture.

Next come the battle scenes. For the first time in the annal of the screen in India, about twelve thousand men were engaged to represent the opposing armies of Sikandar and Porus, the first Indian ruler who gave the invader a battle and such a stiff battle that the morale of Sikandar's army was badly shaken. Thousands of uniforms had been prepared beforehand, uniforms which are the replica of those worn by Greeks and Indians in 300B.

To add to the grandeur of the scenes, horsemen by the hundreds formed the Cavalry—and there were elephants, chariots, etc., to give them the enthralling touches. The pitched battles between the armies of Sikandar and Porus, will long be remembered as a product of master mind.

The "battle-field was so large that a fleet of expensive cars and dozens of horsemen had to be employed to carry the director's message from one end to the other. Sohrab Modi himself must have ridden dozens of miles in one single day, galloping all over the field to impart necessary instructions to artistes and the army of technicians scattered all over.

No less than half a dozen cameras were kept grinding simultaneously to see that the battle-scenes were taken from every conceivable angle.

To controll and direct such a huge mob composed of thousands is no joke—and Sohrab Modi deserves the highest praise for his organising ability for arranging a furious battle without mishaps worth the name.

These battle scenes alone when finished, will have cost as much as a decent picture ordinarily does. It is no wonder, therefore, that "Sikandar" will cost a million rupees and this million rupee picture will be a matter for the for the Indian Cine-Industry.

NEWEST FILM CHARMER

Beautiful Georgia Carroll, formerly an ace John Powers model and called "the most photographed girl in New York," is featured in the lavish new musical, "Ziegfeld Girl." F

Winner Of V. C. Among Them

Sappers And Miners On The Screen

The Sappers and Miners are in the news. In five theatres in Bombay this week, the Film Advisory Board has released a short film of their life and work. Meanwhile, comes the news that one of their ranks has won the coveted Victoria Cross, the British Empire's highest token of aeknowledgment of gallantry in war. Second-Lieutenant Premindra Singh Bhagat, the new V.C., was in the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners until he was called to the front as an officer of the Corps of Indian Engineers. With sheer cold courage, this lad of 23, a product of the Debra Dun Military Academy, stuck for four days to his job of clearing the Italian minefields to make the road safe for the British columns advancing into Abyssinia. He stopped his work only when he dropped in a collapse, but not before he had cleared fifty five mile of that difficult, mine-infested and ambushed road.

That is the stuff the Sappers and Miners are made of. The pick of the nation's youth, they are trained to feats alike of mechanical skill and physical endurance. There is nothing that deters them There is nothing that they will not do to make regimental manoeuvres possible.

The F.A.B. film, running this week at the Regal, New Empire, Excelsior, Capitol, Palace and Broadway, gives graphic and arresting account of the resourcefulness of these gallant men, who should be the pride of the country. "The Handymen" is the title given by the Board to the film. Handy men the Sappers and Miners are, for there is little they are not called upon to do; and they do it all in a spirit of service, of unpretentious bravery. Nevertheless, 'Handymen' does sound a trifle too tame a name for this band of gallant men.

M. G. M. To Film "The Dam"

Drama of the building of a great dam will provide material for a new picture with a cast comparable to that of 'Boom Town' when Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer films 'The Dam', a story by Lester Cohen which the studio has recently purchased.

I Was Only Kidding, Honest

Pete Smith protests when Frankenstein's monster starts "giving him the works" during the filming of Pete's latest Microscopic short, "Third Dimensional Murder." The famed arm-chair adventurer reaches a new high in thrills in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film by giving a third dimension to classic forms of movie murder.

"TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS" AT BROADWAY

"Tom Brown's School Days", Thomas Hughes' absorbing portrait of English school life, produced by Gene Towne and Graham Baker is seen this week at Broadway.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke is top-featured as Dr. Arnold. The title role is entrusted to Jimmy Lydon, a sixteen-year old discovery. Freddie Bartholomew, the talentd young actor; Billy Halop, who as a Dead End Kid acquired considerable experience for his bully role; and Josephine Hutchinson complete the principal list.

George Cukor Will Direct Garbo

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer announces that George Cukor will direct Greta Garbo in her new film for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, a yet untitled comedy in which she will portray a dual role. Gottfried Reinhardt will produce.

...and Mickey Rooney, listed in several 1940 boxoffice polls as the two most popular stars in Hollywood, continue their "Boys Town" collaboration with new roles in "Men of Boys Town." G

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. J. L. Ranade. 5-20 Mashuq Ali Khan. 5-30 Aparna Roy. 5-40 Faqiruddin. 5-50 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Ramzan Khan. 6-30 Do geet. 6-45 Mashuq Ali Khan. 7 Aparna Roy. 7-5 Marwa on the Jaltarang. 7-15 J. L. Ranade. 7-35 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 7-50 Next week's programmes. 8 Functions of bomber and fighter aircraft. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Ramzan Khan. 10 E. Roberts. 10-10 J. L. Ranade. 10-30 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Songs from the silver screen. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Sound news. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Marathi Bhavgeets. 9-15 Mumtaz Husain. 9-35 Panditrao Nagarkar. 11 Shahijahan. 11-14 Dum Dum Orchestra. 11-20 V. T. Sathe. 11-30 News play. 11-45 N. K. Chatterji. 12 noon. Hirabai Barodekar. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 D Amel's composition. 1-10 Ghazal. 1-20 Melodies from Movies. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Shahjahan. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati 5-35 V. T. Sathe. 5-50 Gujarati geet. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Panditrao Nagarkar. 6-35 Ghazal and geet. 6-50 Durga on Jaltarang. 7 A. A. Vyas. 7-15 Mixed Melodies. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 N. K. Chatterji. 7-45 Shahjahan. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 For highbrows. 8-15 A trio of Bhajans. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Hamidi recital. 8-50 V. T. Sathe. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Ghazal. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7.240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kharadkar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 K. Khan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1 7-55 Panditrao Nagarkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Ghazal. 9-20 Aj aur kal. 9-50 Hirabai Barodekar.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Listeners' requests. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Next week's programme announcements. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Manjari Mukerjee. 7-40 Dilip Kumar Ghose. 8 Tattwa-Katha 8-20 Amiya Roy. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 The rising sun 4. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The human voice

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Shrimati K. S. Sulochana. 4-30 Your programme. 5 G. N. Dandapani. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6 News in English. 6-5 Telugu Tota. 6-30 Shrimati K. Damayanti. 7 Lokavarta. 7-10 Shrimati Padmavati Shaligram. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 As in Trichinopoly. 9 Foreign affairs. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 Paul Robeson. 10-5 La Feria Spanish Suite. 10-15 Joe Loss and his band

FAIR PRICES FOR BURMA RICE

The Government of Bombay has notified the following fair maximum prices of leading varieties of Burma rice for wholesale and retail sales in Bombay City, effective from Saturday, June 14, until further notice. The prices are for lbs. 168 and per paylee respectively.

	Rs			Rs.		
Yassein Small Mills	11	12	0	0	8	6
Amba More No. 1	13	6	0	0	9	6
Amba More No. 2	13	1	0	0	9	3
Halwa (Khananto)	12	0	0	0	8	9
Madhia Mandla	13	4	0	0	9	6
Mandla Ordinary	12	9	0	0	9	0
Sugandhi No. 1	13	9	0	0	9	9
Sugandhi No. 2	13	1	0	0	9	3
Europe Quality	12	13	0	0	9	3
Special	11	9	0	0	8	6
Rangoon Small Mills	12	0	0	0	8	9

Wholesale rates will be five annas less in C.I.F. sales for reshipment from docks. When delivered thence in railway wagons, carts or lorries for carriage inland, this rate will be two annas less. When sold by Pakharias and Chhaparias a margin of six annas over the wholesale rate is allowed. The retail rates are for cash purchases.

Rates React On Share Bazar

Heavy Long Liquidation: Effect Of Adverse War Rumours

Bombay: June 14.

Buy-out tone again prevailed on the Bombay Share Bazar to-day early during the session when renewed buying by market in general on better outside news and strength in cotton was in evidence. But it soon turned reactionary on heavy realisation on various rumours of European War. After recent rise it worked like a reaction which has left the market more healthy. The undertone remains still better.

The New York Share Market registered fractional losses, closing though steadier. The belief that the corrective reaction is overdue and precautionary cashing in against week-end developments were the chief bearish factors.

Bids were done at Rs. 1965 for Tata Deferreds at the outset when the enthusiasm was great. But realising came in good lot. Later several war rumours were afloat, which encouraged selling by jobbers. The prices fell to Rs. 1925 at the close. Bombay Dyeings also after opening at Rs. 1080 fell to Rs. 1866/8. The other scrips were easy in sympathy. The tone was easier to-day on increased selling pressure.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: June 14.

Bombay Dyeing 1082 75 70 65
Century 417 15 11
Central India 303 299 97/8
Kohinoor 428 25 21
New Great 413 8 6 4
Simplex 118/8 118 17
Swadeshi 302 296 95
Associated Cement 141 140 139/8
Andhra 1650
Tramways Ordinary 132
Tata Hydro 178
Tata Power 1607 1600 1597/8
Tata Steel Defd 1960 47 52 32 35 25 27 25
Tata Steel Ordinary 376 74 75 70 71 70
Tata Steel 2nd Preference 151/8 151/4
Bellapur 209 208 207/8
Bombay Steam 316
Bombay Burma 477 72 65 66.

TEXTILE

Bombay, June 14.

100	Ahm. Advance ...	265	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING ...	1065	0
100	CENTURY	411	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA ...	297	8
100	COLABA	172	8
100	Cooria	101	0
250	David	70	10
250	Dawn	322	0
1	E D. Sassoon Def.	1 7	0
100	FINLAY	182	0
100	GOKAK	208	8
1000	Hindustan	2160	0
100	Indore	75	0
100	Khatau	151	4
100	KOHINOOR	421	0
250	LAXMI X. D.	5 0	0
100	MORARJI	232	0
250	Model	90	0
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	4 4	0
100	Osmanshahi	60	0
100	Phoenix	262	8
25	Sassoon Silk	84	0
1000	Sholapur	2825	0
50	SIMPLEX	117	0
100	SWADESHI	295	0
100	SWAN	184	0
500	Vishnu	1232	8
1000	Western ...	1150	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA ...	108	8
25-50	Central	45	8
500	IMPERIAL	1580	0
125-500	Imp.	383	12
50-100	India	143	0
100	RESERVE BANK	104	0
5	UNION	6	7

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	139	8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	662	8
15-100	JUPITER	13	8
20	Mercantile	62	8
15-75	NEW INDIA	45	8
200	Oriental	4200	0
10-50	Vulcan	8 9	6

ELECTRIC

100	AHM. OLD	172	8
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY X-D	1650	0
10	AJMER	12	3
50	BOMBAY IRAM	132	8
100	Bombay Suburban	183	2
10	Broach	13	2
100	Karachi	213	2
100	Poona	213	12
100	Surat	177	8
100	TATA HYDRO	178	0
1000	TATA POWER ...	1597	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	893	12
100	C. Province	105	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	0
100	Gujarat	99	12
100	Mandra Bhoi	104	0
100	Pachora Jamner	58	4
100	Sara Siraiguni	103	0
500	Tapti Valley	643	12

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4	7
8sh.	Indian Copper ...	2 1	0
100	Indian Iron and Steel ...	30	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	30	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF. ...	1925	0
30	TATA STEEL ORD. ...	370	0
10	Steel Corporation ...	18	10

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK X.D. ...	547	8
10	Air Services	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	207	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	316	0
125	B. Berma	448	4
125	B Burma Cont.	171	14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 8	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING X-D. ...	129	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	44	0
100	Indian Radio Def. ...	540	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	523	12
100	Port Canning ...	87	12
30	PREMIER CON.	93	4
15	SCINDIA	20	0
25	Tata Oil	42	12
100	Wimco	192	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1570	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	630	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st ...	116	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	108	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	156	14
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power	1580	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	212	10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd ...	151	4
7	p.c Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

6	p.c. Andhra Valley ...	101	4
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley ...	101	2
4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb.	105	0
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	49	2
5	p.c. Sholapur	70	12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: June 14.

The Bombay cotton market ruled strong and active to-day, particularly the new crop, in sympathy with the continued bull level buying fervour subsided and profit-taish advices from America. Broach April/May contract to-day opened about Rs. 5/12 higher at Rs. 258/8 and advanced to Rs. 260/8 on heavy speculative buying and covering by short interests, sentiment being encouraged by the strength of America and the firmness evinced by the local Stock Exchange at the opening stage. But at the higher crop in sympathy with the continued bullking appeared causing a reactionary trend The easier trend on the local Stock Exchange subsequent to the early firmness had a depressing influence. The rate fell back to Rs 257 and thereafter remained round this level.

On covering operations, the rate for April/May recovered to Rs. 259. At this stage there was active profit-taking. Broach April/May fell back to Rs. 256/4 and July/August to Rs. 259/12. Renewed buying by speculators including Khellawallas came in. Broach April/May advanced to Rs. 260/4 and July/August to Rs. 261/8. The market closed as under at 3 p.m.

Broach July/August	Rs.	261	4	0
Broach April/May		260	0	0
Oomra July		204	4	0
Oomra December/January		209	0	0
Bengal July		151	8	0
Bengal December/January		158	8	0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Linseed opened with a very firm tone, Sept. contract being quoted at Rs. 5/14/3 about 1 3/4 annas above its last close. But the very high opening attracted considerable realising. The rate reacted to Rs. 5-13-3 and thereafter remained round this level. Wheat opened at Rs. 4/6/9 and thereafter remained at around this level.

The market closed steady as under:—

Linseed September	Rs.	5	13	9
Wheat September		4	7	0

LONDON SILVER

London: June 13.

Spot 23 3/8
Forward 23 3/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: June 14.

Both the Silver and Gold sections of the local Bullion Market witnessed a very quiet session The rate for Silver 2nd settlement opened half an anna under the last close at Rs. 62/9 and after touching Rs. 62/9/6 fell back to the opening level and thereafter ruled quiet. Gold 2nd settlement opened lower at Rs. 42/3/6 and thereafter hovered between Rs. 42/3/6 and Rs 42/4. The turnover was limited.

It was altogether a very quiet session. Closing rates at 2-30 p.m.

Silver ready	Rs.	62	13	0
Silver 1st settlement		62	11	6
Silver 2nd settlement		62	9	6
Gold 1st settlement		42	3	0
Gold 2nd settlement		42	3	3
Gold 3rd settlement		42	3	6

COLOMBO MARKET

Colombo, June 14

Price of rubber in the local market to-day was 57 sheet, 58 crepe. Yesterday's closing same. Copra 26.50, Cocoanut oil f.o.b. 220.00 buyers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: June 13.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	88 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 5/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	79 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	104 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	103 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	113
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111 1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	8 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	76 1/2
National Bank of India	32

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: June 14.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Ready Bond Rs. 9/8
Shipment June Rs. 9 F.B.B
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 14/4 to 15
Large grain Rs. 15/1 to 15/10.
Tone:—Firm.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: June 14.

Following encouraging foreign advices and strength in local cotton market, the market opened higher but on further trading declined owing to profit-taking sales. Tata Deferreds opened at 1920 against the previous closing of 1905 and declined gradually to 1887/8. Tata Ordinaries opened at 370 and eased off to 365/4. In the textile group Bombay Dyeings were steady around 1025, while Central Indias were done at 287/8. Simplexes were quoted lower at 113. In the miscellaneous section Indian Irons ruled at 30/12 and Bengal Steels at 18/10. Associated Cements were slightly easier at 138/8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1905) 1920 1900 1905 1890 1897/8 1887/8

Tata Ordinaries (369) 370 68 69 65/8 66 65/4.

Tata Ordinary 365/4, Tata Deferred 1887/8 Indian Iron 30/12, Steel Corpn of Bengal 18/10, Bombay Dyeing 1025 Central India 287/8, Century 397/8, Gokak 202/8. Kohinoor 410, Simplex 113, Andhra Valley 1605. Tata Hydro 176/4, Tata Power 1585. Associated Cement 138/8, Belapur 202/8. Bombay Burma Old 455.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 14.

2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/7
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108/15
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104 4
3 per cent War Bonds 101/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127

CORPURATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1956 115/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: June 11.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK
Ex-rates Dol 4 02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/2

MONTREAL
Ex-rates Dol. 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs 300 1/4

JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7 58/62
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—
Ex-rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Bank's selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4

BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17 30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

STOCKHOLM
Ex-rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

SINGAPORE—
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs 159
Banks buying T T Rs 158; D D Rs 158

HONGKONG—
Ex-rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 814

SHANGHAI—
Ex-rates Sh. 0/3 15/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs 17; D D Rs. 17

MEXICO—
Ex-rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 65.04; D D Rs 62.04

LISBON—
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.20
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.03 3/4

JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Easy

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: June 13.

T T London on New York 4.02½/4.03¼; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

JULY
New York, June 14

Previous closing	13.88
To-day's opening	13.83
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	13.94
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 262-8
Broach April/May	Rs. 264-0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 14

The New York cotton showed the reactionary sentiment to-day following the recent rise but trade and local support checked further fall.

Trading in July began at 13.83 i.e. five points lower than the last close. Prices declined on Southern selling and liquidation but some trade support appeared causing better feeling. Subsequently, the trend improved on good local support and week-end covering under which prices speedily rallied with July closing at 13.94.

The following are opening ranges:—
July 13.83/13.82
October 14.00/13.99
December 14.10/14.09

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, June 14

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June July (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal Coast June July (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES
Dundee June (£49 nominal) closed
Lightning June (£45 nominal) closed

RUBBER
Spot (13 5/8d buyers) closed
Forward October December (13 7/16d paid and buyers) closed

LONDON METALS
Tin (£260 3/4 buyers; £261 sellers. Easy) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, June 14

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, June 14

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London, June 14

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER
London, June 14

Spot (23 3/8d) closed
Forward (23 3/8d) closed

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, June 14

There was no trading during the night session.

LONDON SEEDS
London: June 13.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/6 June/July quoted.
Wheat Barletta Russo 20/6 June/July quoted.
Wheat South Australian 27/6 June/July quoted

LONDON RUBBER
London: June 13

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13 1/2 buyers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 13.

The Stock Exchange closed the week on a firm note with India loans good on influential buying, and giltedged were higher all round. Industrials were mainly firm, especially Iron and Steels with Courtauldas little affected by the company's viscose statement, but Booas were sharply lower on the absence of bonus payment.

Oils were firm and Burma Oil 49-4 against 46-10 on ten per cent interim dividend. Diamonds were again firm. Debeers deferred 130 shillings against 125.

Wall Street was quietly steady. —Reuter.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, June 14

Market condition continued firm and a fair business was put through all round best features being Jutes, Cottons, Teas. Government securities were unchanged. Coals were rather inactive while speculative counters of the market ruled fairly steady and active.

Following are closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95/14; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947-50 103 small lot; 3 per cent loan 1951-54 100/1; 4 per cent 1960-70 108/13 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 111 small lot.

Bank: Central Bank 45.

Cottons: Elgin Mills ord 20 ex div ct; Kesoram ord 6/14; New Victoria ord 2/7.

Coals: Burrakur 12/10; Hurriladih 12/10; Pench Valley 32/12 small lot; Rewa Coalfields 20/2; Samla Collieries 2/1 ct.

Jutes: Agarpara ord 29/4; Alliance 292; Anglo-India 339; Birla ord 30 c div; Budge Budge ord 369 small lot; Champdany 174 ex div; Creviot 195; Clive 24/8 c div; Craig ord 1/15; Howrah 53/4; 'A' pref 160; Hukumchand 9/12; Pref 126/8 small lot; India 334/8; Kamarhatty 512; Kanknarrah 413/8; National 23/4 small lot; Nuddea 60; Orient 199; Presidency 4/15; Reliance ord 57/12; Waverley ord 3.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 4/8; Indian Copper 2/1; Alkali and Chemical ord 17; Bengal Chemical ord 383; Frank Ross 4/14; Burn and Co ord 393; Hukumchand Elec Steel ord 12/4; Indian Iron and Steel 31; Kumardhubi Eng pref 125; Marshalls and Co 2; Steel Corpn ord 18/12; Pref 118/8; B I Corpn ord 4/3; Indian Wood Products 27/6; British Burma Petroleum 3/12; Mysore Paper 14/4; Titaghur Paper ord 18/12 small lot; 5 per cent pref 119; Midnapore Zemindary 69.

Sugar: Champaran 13/12; Purtabpore Co ord 7/4; Samastipore 6/14;

Tea: Gielle ord 9/12; Gungaram 360 ex div; Rutema 8; 5 1/2 per cent 1915-30-50 Dalhousie Property Debts 101/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 13-6-41	3984000	7500000
Receipts yesterday 13-6-41	19000	17000
Export to date 13-6-41	993000	6214000
Stock at Ports 6-6-41	3302000	2536000
Stock at interior towns do	2551000	2216000
Stock at Liverpool 6-6-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 6-6-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 6-6-41	11220000	13245000
Quantity out of sight 6-6-41	.....	.....

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

The Bombay Telephone Company, Limited has issued its Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1940, from which the following extracts are given. They will be placed before the shareholders at the 19th ordinary general meeting of the Company on the 27th June, 1941:

"The Directors submit their Annual Report to the Shareholders accompanied by the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending on the 31st December 1940.

The net profit for the year after payment of the Debenture Stock Interest amounted to Rs. 30,45,572-15-8.

To this has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year Rs. 5,25,569-6-6.

Making a total of Rs. 35,72,142-6-4.

Out of which the Directors have made the following appropriations to which effect has been given in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Appropriation Account sent herewith:—

To Interim Dividend Rs. 3,60,466 8-0; To Depreciation Fund Rs. 14,99,714 0-0; To Bonus to Staff Rs. 1,07,000-0-0; To Reserve for Income-Tax, Super-Tax and Excess Profits Tax Rs. 2,50,000-0-0; To Reserve Fund Rs. 30,782-9-3; Rs. 22,47,963-1-3.

Leaving a balance to be carried forward of Rs. 13,24,179-5-1.

The Directors accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. A. K. G. Hogg on his transfer to Calcutta. He was a Director for just over a year and took a keen interest in the affairs of the Company. Under the Indian Companies' Act, two Directors, Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau and Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Govindjee retire and being eligible offer themselves for re-election. You will be asked to re-elect Mr J. M. B. Gibbons as a Director, he having been appointed as a Director under Article 123."

Bombay Yarn Quotations

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay: June 14.

Yarn No.	June	August	October
6 1/2s.	137	138	139
10 1/2s.	160	162	163
20 1/2s.	237 1/2	241	242½
40s.	350	353	356

COLOMBO RACES

COLOMBO, June 14.

The opening day of the June Meeting was held in bright sunshine and there was fairly a large gathering. The going was rather on the soft side. The principal race of the day, the Falmouth Plate, was won by 'Intolerant' well ridden by Rook. Jockeys Davison and Baker rode a double each Trainer Walles saddled a treble while Selvaratnam saddled a double.—A. P.

Liberals' Meeting Postponed

BOMBAY, June 14.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the meeting of Council of the National Liberal Federation fixed for the 22nd June will be held on the 29th June at Poona.—A. P.

FROM BALUCHISTAN TO BENGAL

Monsoon Extends Its Sway

POONA, June 14.

Weekly weather report for the week ending 11th June, 1941:—

An unusually early arrival of the monsoon over north west India was the outstanding feature of the week.

The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon which had appeared along the Konkan coast on the third, penetrated into the Deccan on the fourth. Advancing rapidly further northwards and eastwards, it extended its sway over the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, the east Punjab and east Rajputana by midweek. During this period, Bay monsoon carried extensive and locally heavy rainfall into Bengal and Assam, being activated by a storm which moved from the head of the Bay of Bengal to the Chittagong coast on the fifth and became unimportant by the morning of the following day.

The second half of the week was characterised by the accentuation of the seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain. This caused an extension of the monsoon in the west Rajputana, the south-west Punjab, and the adjoining parts of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province towards end of the week. Vigorous monsoon conditions also prevailed along the north Malabar and the south Konkan coasts on the nineth. Some of the noteworthy falls were Shillong, 9 inches and Cherrapunji 13 inches on the fourth, Silchar 8 inches on the fourth, Solchar 8 inches and Calicut 10 inches. Mercara 6 inches and Ootacamund and Coimbatore 5 inches each on the ninth.

On account of the early arrival of the monsoon weather was unusually cool over the stretch of the country from the east Punjab to the Central Provinces throughout the week.—A. P.

MONSOON ACTIVE

General Rainfall: Warning Of Heavy Downpours

POONA, June 14.

The monsoon has been active in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the United Provinces. It rained locally in Assam and Orissa. Fairly widespread thundershowers also occurred in and near the Western Himalayas. Elsewhere the monsoon has been weak.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:— Cox's Bazar four inches; Dharampur three; Saugor Islands one and half; Narayanganj, Berhampore, Mymensingh and Bahraich one each; Calcutta, Balasore, Benares and Roorkee three-quarters each.

Forecast until 15th evening:—The monsoon will be strong in Bengal and Orissa. Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Chota Nagpur and East Central Provinces and local in Assam, Bihar East and North Punjab and Malabar. A few falls are also likely in the United Provinces, South-West Punjab, Kashmir, East Central India, West Deccan, Konkan and the North Madras Coast

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in South Bengal and Orissa during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14th June, 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.016 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.5 deg
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 91.3 deg. (3.0 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 82.5 deg. (4.3 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hr
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 173 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 27 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2.
Rain in 24 hours 0.02 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 5.87"
Total rainfall during the year 5.94".
Weather Remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14/6/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.8 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Present Lull In Monsoon Due To Winds Being Diverted To Bengal, Says Expert

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay need not expect any rain till Sunday, according to Dr. Savur, Director of the Colaba Observatory.

Dr. Savur said that the present gap in the monsoon was due to the winds being diverted towards Bengal where there has been heavy rainfall. Such gaps however are normal at the beginning of the season.

Thanks to the heavy showers which we had at the beginning of the monsoon, Bombay has a surplus of 0.15 inches of rain. Colaba recorded paltry 0.02 inches for the day, thus bringing the total to 5.87 inches.

The maximum temperature for the day was 91.3 degrees or 3 degrees above normal. The minimum was 82.5 degrees or 4 degrees above normal. Humidity was 72 per cent

All-India Weather

POONA, June 14

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, together with rainfall departure from normal since 1st June, 1941:—

	Maximum	Minimum	Past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	84	78	0.1	13.5	+5.7
Calcutta	90	78	0.7	9.0	+5.1
Cuttack	88	76	0.3	3.0	—0.1
Patna	93	79	0.1	1.5	—0.3
Benares	90	74	0.7	4.2	+3.9
Cawnpore	97	77	T	1.7	+0.9
Lucknow	87	75	0.6	2.2	+1.5
Agra	105	84	—	1.0	+0.6
Delhi	101	81	—	2.9	+2.4
Ambala	99	79	—	4.3	+3.9
Ludhiana	96	77	—	4.0	+3.7
Lahore	100	76	T	0.5	+0.3
Rawalpindi	101	72	0.3	0.7	+0.2
Srinagar	88	65	T	0.1	—0.3
Peshawar	105	77	—	—	—0.2
Dehra Ismailkhan	104	77	—	0.2	
Quetta	91	71	—	—	—
Rangoon	87	79	0.1	15.8	+8.2
Jubbulpore	96	81	—	3.6	+2.7
Nagpur	101	85	—	1.4	—1.7
Bombay	91	83	T	5.0	+0.1
Ahmednagar	95	72	—	—	—3.0
Poona	89	75	—	2.1	—0.1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	99	78	—	0.9	—1.4
Mysore	84	66	—	2.9	+1.2
Madras	103	84	—	2.4	+1.5
Simla	71	56	0.4	5.0	+3.3
Colombo	87	80	T	3.9	—1.1
Bhavnagar	106	83	—	—	—1.3
Jacobabad	115	87	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	100	83	—	—	—0.1
Karachi	89	83	—	—	—0.1
Rajkot	101	81	—	—	—0.7
Ahmedabad	101	83	—	—	—0.7
Mahableshwar	70	63	T	15.2	+2.6
Baroda	—	81	—	0.1	
Belgaum	84	68	—	4.7	+1.1
Bijapur	95	71	—	—	—0.2
Mount Abu	82	66	—	—	—0.6
Ootacamund	64	52	—	8.0	+4.2
Gwalior	104	87	—	1.5	

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS
Bombay: June 14.

171 drums coal tar dye, 1024 dms aniline colours, 300 bags gum, 30 bags glue, 5745 bags copra, 80 bags carbon black, 100 bags betelnuts, 152 bags sea cucumbers, 58 bags steel rivets, 300 bags powdered borax, 160 cases powdered skim milk, 1200 c/s cnd evap milk, 29 c/s radios, 30 c/s pharmaceuticals, 100 c/s cnd pitchards, 71 boxes X-Ray machines, 70 pails cement, 100 ctns cnd salmon, 100 slabs refined tin, 84 coils galvd iron wire, 63 ctns battery boxes, 3336 casks empty beer bottles, 120 kegs auxiliary for dyeing purposes, 7592 bls cotton.

EXPORTS
Bombay: June 14

90 bales raw wool C Lister and Co; 300 bags fenel seed H Ramji and Co; 240 bags dry ginger H Ramji and Co; 331 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd; 1500 bgs shellac Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 1800 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 95 bls raw wool H B Chawda and Sons; 827 bls raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 12000 bags grdnut kernal The East Asiatic Co India; 643 bags bone grist Luckson and Co; 267 bags bone meal Luckson and Co; 900 bls raw cotton N Fatehally and Co; 100 bls raw cotton Konishi and Co (India) Ltd; 400 bls raw cotton Khimji Poonja and Co; 200 bls raw cotton Vasanji Laljee and Sons; 12 cases chrome tanned D Abraham and Sons; 300 bales cotton linters Volkart Bros.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST IN BOMBAY TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT

THOSE STRIKES IN AMERICA!

"Thev Are Not Fifth Columnists" Says Skup

LABOUR DEMANDS ITS SHARE

(Exclusive To "Chronicle")

What is behind this strike fever which is gripping the United States of America?

A reply to this question was secured after some persuasion from a noted American journalist who has made a study of labour conditions in his country and who was busy hammering at his type-writer at Merry Weather Road, Bombay, on Sunday evening, trying to solve what is considered in this country as the "Russian Riddle."

NOT FIFTH COLUMNISTS

Mr. Stephen S. Skup, connected with the International Labour Office, during the International Labour Conference, was not exactly willing at first to solve the puzzle which his country posed by the threat of a series of strikes He, however, conceded that the information on these vital problems so far published was sketchy and one-sided and vague,

Then in reply to a series of questions, he proceeded to give the other side—the Labour case.

He emphatically denied the story that the leaders of the strike are receiving instructions and even encouragement either from fifth columnists or Communists. He called it as "fantastic."

According to him, "it is undoubtedly the policy of the very powerful American Labour organisations to see that not only American Big Business is making terrific profits from war production but also that Labour gets a fair share."

WATCHED NAZIS ENTER RUMANIA

Mr. Skup is the former correspondent of the United Press of America in Rumania and Greece and the former correspondent of the New York Times in Northern Yugoslavia. He was in those countries when the war broke out and events marched past in quick and lightning succession. He got a 12 hours "beat" over other correspondents when the German army crossed the Rumanian boundary. Wires constantly hummed and he stayed to get a big bonus for his scoop.

Then he became an exile. He passed through Iraq while events were in a melting-pot and hurried to India. He is now on his way to America.

During the short period that he is in this country he will keep himself abreast of the political events in India and the struggle for National emancipation.

FANTASTIC!

Asked about the organisation of Labour in the United States of America at present, he replied that approximately ten million workers are organised there and it would correspond to 30 million Indian workers being organised. Trade Unionism is considered to be a vital aspect in the United States of America.

In reply to a question whether the types of stories retailed in this country with regard to the wave of strikes in America could be given any credence, Mr. Skup said: "It is fantastic to say that the leaders of the strike are receiving instructions or even encouragement either from fifth columnists or communists.

"Grievances" he added, "do not need to be engineered, if they really existed.

In reply to further queries in regard to a background for the strikes in America he said:

LABOUR DEMANDS ITS SHARE

"The American Government has set aside large sums for the subsidies to industries which will have to be wholly or partly transformed into war industries. The main aspect of these strikes is economic because the cost of living has risen tremendously and is still rising in America and partly because of the imports having been curtailed by the war and that cheap products which formerly used to come from States outside America have now to be produced more expensively in America or substituted by American products.

"The wage increase granted to American Labour since the outbreak of the war is in no proportion to the increase in living. It is undoubtedly the policy of the very powerful American Labour organisations to see that not only American Big Business is making terrific profits from war production and that also Labour gets a fair share.

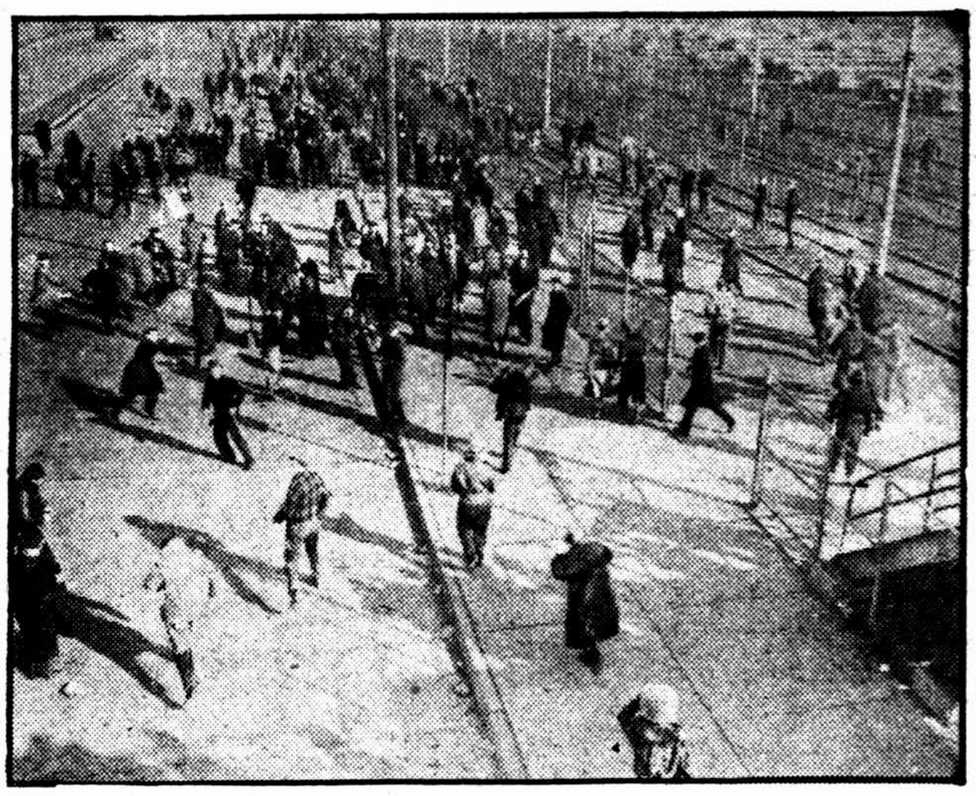
"I am convinced," he added, "that some prominent members of the Administration, especially Republicans like Stimson and Knox will stand out for a strictly anti-Labour policy true to the precepts of the Republican Party.

"But that, thank God, Roosevelt as well as public opinion have realised that the American War efforts stands or falls with the willing co-operation of Labour."

(Continued from Col. 4)

Town Hall, within ten days from that date.

For the convenience of the citizens of Bombay, the B.P.C.C. will make arrangements to keep copies of these rolls in the office of the B.P.C.C. as well as at the offices of the District Congress Committees.



Demonstration by strikers at the Ford Factory, Dearborn, U. S. A. According to Mr. Skup, they are neither fifth columnists nor communists.

N. M. Joshi Condemns Arrest Of Labour Leaders

Interviewed about arrest of Labour leaders in the city on Friday Mr. N. M. Joshi said:—

"These wholesale and sudden arrests have shocked me more than ever before.

Among those arrested there are some communists, some ordinary trade unionists some having great leftist tendencies, one Royist and one Congressman.

These people are not in my judgment arrested for their anti-war speeches or activities, as they have not recently engaged themselves in them

I think these arrests are due firstly to Government ignorance of recent tendencies or dependence on wrong information regarding them. Secondly it may be due to an unjustifiable panic created by the employers for their own selfish interest, in appealing on the ground that they are engaged in war-production. Thirdly there has been lately some strikes in Bombay but these strikes are purely economic protests. They have no political bearing at all. In these times when cost of living is growing steadily and sometimes by sudden leaps in prices of certain essential articles. unrest among workers is natural. The arrest of these leaders is not a remedy for this unrest

If these strikes are to be prevented, Government must take the responsibility upon themselves and take the initiative in securing adequate rise in wages, commensurate with the rise in the cost of living as well as with the prosperity of the industry. Government have failed in discharging their responsibility in this matter.

If in the name of war, strikes have to be put down by methods of repression without taking the responsibility of protecting the interests of workers, Government is not only not impartial but is taking sides with the employers against the workers

I would like government to consider whether this is the way of creating faith among the workers of this country that this is a war to save Democracy."

An Act In A Drama

An official of the Ford Workers' Union commenting on the arrests pointed that two officials of the Union have also been included in the round up. "Messrs. C. S. Pillai and M. I. Khan have never been known as political workers. Their arrest has come as a surprise. Perhaps this is the final act in the drama of injustice done to the workers of the Ford Motor Car Company whose callous and summary dismissal of 147 workers received no consideration from the Government of Bombay." The official said that the arrests seemed to be a prelude to some impending encroachment on the rights and liberties of Indian working men and that it would not surprise anyone if the heart of labour got steeled at this unnecessary and periodical attacks on its organisation.

ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR BOMBAY LEGISLATURE

The President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The public of Bombay are aware that the fresh electoral rolls of both the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council are now under preparation and according to the notifications issued in this behalf the publication of the preliminary electoral rolls of these two Legislative Bodies has been fixed for Monday, the 30th June 1941. The public are requested to inspect the said rolls and if qualified persons are not already enrolled, they should get their names duly enrolled by making applications to the Collector of Bombay, Electoral Office

(Continued in Col. 2

FIVE TO ONE ON

German Attack On Russia!

120 NAZI DIVISIONS ON FRONTIER; RIBBENTROP DISCUSSES CARVE-UP OF YUGOSLAVIA WITH CIANO

Diplomatic Moves In Balkans

ANKARA, June 14.

Rumours of a coming German attack on the Soviet are the sole topic of conversation throughout Rumania according to arrivals here. Rumanians are betting five to one on a German attack on Russia within a month.

PRESSURE ON SOVIET RUSSIA

Well-informed circles believe the object of the rumour campaign is, firstly, pressure on Russia for concessions, secondly, encourage Rumanians to lessen their dislike of German occupation. It appears that Germany has 120 divisions on the Russian frontier of which 20 to 30 are in Moldavia where large German cavalry concentrations are reported

Six U-Boats are being completed at Galatz and many metal pontoons are being shipped for an unknown destination. Foreigners in Rumania are being forced to travel by air so they do not see troop movements. General mobilisation is proceeding in Rumania.

"SPREAD BY GERMANS"

Commenting on Moscow's denial of the existence of Soviet-German tension the "Times" Diplomatic Correspondent says: The "sheer propaganda" of which the Russians complain was spread by the Germans themselves One motive may be that Hitler wishes to announce formal assumption of German leadership in Europe and to proclaim "peace" but feels he must first know where Russia stands. It is believed that Stalin hitherto has refused to acknowledge any German claim to suzerainty in Europe. especially if it includes the Balkans."

Ciano-Ribbentrop Meeting

Count Ciano arrived in Venice this morning accompanied by the German Minister in Rome, Prince Bismarck according to the official Italian News Agency. Prince Bismarck is representing the German Ambassador, Mackensen, and is accompanied by Peritch, a Minister of the Croat puppet state.

It is noted that the purpose of the Ribbentrop-Ciano meeting in Venice is not yet announced but the presence of the Croat diplo- connected with the carve-up of mat Peritch suggests that matters Yugoslavia may be under discussion.—Reuter.

Antonescu In Bucharest

BUCHAREST, June 13.

General Antonescu accompanied by the German Minister in Bucharest, Von Killinger, arrived here by plane from Germany where he had conversations with Hitler and Ribbentrop.—Reuter.

Prince George Returns To Yugoslavia

BUDAPEST, June 14.

Prince George of Yugoslavia has returned to Belgrade after an absence of eighteen years. The elder brother of King Alexander who was assassinated at Marseilles on October 1934, Prince George has been under medical care at Nish since 1923. He had renounced his rights of succession to the Throne some years previously.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S ASSURANCE TO IRAQ

BAGHDAD, June 14.

The Baghdad Radio announced good wishes from the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden who also assured Iraq of Britain's intention to respect the independence of the country and Britain's readiness to co-operate in any measures likely to ensure the prosperity of Iraq and defence against foreign aggression.

In view of the improved position in Iraq the restrictions on sterling payments by residents in Iraq will be withdrawn from Monday, the Treasury announces. The residents will be free to make sterling payments anywhere in the sterling area.—Reuter.

CHUNGKING BOMBED AGAIN

CHUNGKING, June 14.

Japanese aircraft scattered bombs over wide areas of Chungking city (China's wartime capital) this afternoon when raiders in three waves raided the province of Szechewan. The alarm was sounded here shortly afternoon when the first wave of Japanese aircraft reached the province proceeded in a northwesterly direction towards Kwangyuan. The second wave of raiders bombed Chungking, dropping bombs near the west gate and others on Downtown business premises. Bombs were also dropped on the Yangtse river front. The third wave of raiders reached an area on the Yangtse but there is no news yet about whether they dropped bombs.—Reuter.

Vichy Troops Evacuate Kisweh

It is officially announced that Vichy troops in Syria have evacuated Kisweh, 20 miles south o Damascus.—Reuter.

VICHY MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

NEW YORK, June 14.

The Vichy Minister, M. Henri Haye, after reading Mr. Hull's statement, reasserted that no Axis forces were in Syria and expressed "surprised disappointment at the new interpretation" given by Mr. Hull.—Reuter.

DR. B. N. DESAI. L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

King Michael In Whirl Of Romance

Love-Striken Youth Falls To Charm Of "Commoner"

Ex-King Carol of Rumania estranged himself from his country and his people for the love of a woman, Magda Lubescu, red-haired, warm-hearted, and impatient of any control.

Will young Michael his son, now King of Rumania, follow the same wayward pate, and lose his throne, as his father lost his throne, for the love on a woman? Signs point that way for Irene Malaxa a flamboyant commoner, dazzles the heart and mind of the young King

In Bucharest, that city of romantic love, the gayest place in the Balkans before the Nazis came, I have watched royal history repeating itself.

The central figure of this new romance is a modern, sophisticated girl who loves to race through the streets in a flaring red Mercedes Benz regardless of speed limits. There are few limits to Irene Malaxa.

King Michael of Rumania, at eighteen, is in love with this "commoner" and wants to marry her—just as his father, ex-King Carol, first married a commoner, Ziz Lambrino, and later formed a liaison with another, the red-haired Magda Lupescu, now his companion in exile.

Women Dislike Her

Irene Malaxa is twenty-two, the rich daughter of an arms King of Greek origin.

Society looks down upon her and calls her gaudy, ostentatious, a shameless vamp. But it is certain that she is attractive, has personality, and that King Michael is infatuated with her.

Love On Holiday

They have known each other since childhood, but it was in the hot June days of 1939, at a picturesque holiday resort on the Black Sea, that the King first became really captivated.

The sub-tropical beauty of those Black Sea lidos is a perfect setting for romance. Michael and Irene were constantly together—at tennis, swimming, golfing, riding, and dancing at night under glamorous lights, smiling happily into each others' eyes, enjoying themselves hugely.

Since then she has frequently visited him at the Royal Palace; he has often been a visitor at her luxurious mansion near by, and at her summer residence at Sinaia. Their intimacy is regarded as being closer than friendship, for she wields over him an influence which Bucharest society deplores. At one time he became so anxious about her speed-mania that he ordered her chauffeur to "doctor" the car so that it could not be driven beyond a certain limit.

Quarrels At Court

The King's mother, Queen Helen, has opposed the match with a firm hand, just as Queen Marie opposed Carol's runaway marriage to Mme. Lambrino and his affair with Magda Lupescu.

Michael looks to his father for sympathy and support—the father who rescued him from too much feminine petting at Court, gave him manly young friends and pursuits, and sent him out to live a man's life with the army, the father whose example he is now following in more ways, perhaps, than even Carol desired.

The love-stricken youth has sent secret couriers to try to reach his father in exile, but Queen Helen has seen to it that they never cross the frontier. There have been sulks, protests, pleadings, angry scenes, in the best Carol tradition . . . The Rumanian Court seems fated to endure these Royal conflicts between heart and head, and takes them almost as a matter of course.

Less Cars And More Planes

NEW YORK, June 14.

A new cut is to be made in the output of motor cars in order to release men and materials for planes and tanks. A reduction of 20 percent in the output of cars has already been ordered and will become effective from August 1. The additional reduction is expected to mount to between 30 and 40 per cent. The War Department has asked Mr. Knudsen, Director of War Production, to negotiate this, according to Washington dispatches.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S ASSURANCE TO KING GEORGE

Will Carry Out Pledge To Help Britain

WASHINGTON, June 13.

President Roosevelt has renewed his pledge of "full material assistance to Great Britain and her Allies" in a message to King George congratulating him on his birthday expressing sincere wishes for his well-being and for the welfare of all the peoples of the British Commonwealth.

President Roosevelt adds "I do not need to emphasise to Your Majesty my sympathy and the sympathy of the whole American nation in the great cause of freedom and justice which the peoples of the British Empire are now so valiantly defending.

The United States has pledged full material assistance to the Great Britain and her Allies in this struggle and I assure Your Majesty of the determination of the Government and the people of the United States to carry out that pledge."—Reuter.

BUILDING OF HOTELS, OFFICE AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT BANNED

CANBERRA, June 13.

The building of hotels, offices and places of amusement is now prohibited throughout Australia except in unusual circumstances, under an amendment to the National Emergency Regulations just published.

Government intends by this means to divert money from investment in building into Commonwealth Loans and to conserve materials and labour for defence purposes.

Private homes and flats costing under 3,000 Australian pounds will not be affected but those over that figure will be greatly restricted. Buildings valued at more than five hundred pounds cannot be demolished without the Federal Treasurer's consent.—Reuter.

As Safe At Night As During Day

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Ernest Bevin in a speech on Friday night expressed the opinion that the day was not far off when the people of this country would be as safe at night as they were by day.

"We have made night fighting expensive to the enemy over this country," he said. "Scientists, engineers and craftsmen are building up an armoury for defence."—Reuter.

VERY STRONG MEASURES AGAINST RASHID ALI

BAGHDAD, June 13.

"Very strong measures" would be taken against Rashid Ali and his colleagues said the New Iraq Prime Minister Jamal Madfai. Government, he said, would take all steps necessary to safeguard peace and early return to normal conditions of life.—Reuter.

A Reporters' Room Fantasy

'JUST TAKE IT EASY, BOYS!!'

On Examinations, Examiners And Examinees

By G. S. Kalyanpur, R. P. Acharya and G. N. Acharya

And so it came to pass that we were all sitting in our musty little room waiting with sleepy eyes for the Matric results to arrive, roundly cursing in the meanwhile the eighteen estimable gentlemen of the University Syndicate for their weak-kneed reversal of their previous decision not to issue the Matric results to the Press.

A tremor of joy had passed through the reporters when it was announced that due to a breach of trust on the part of a Karachi paper, the Syndicate had decided that no newspapers should be given the results in advance.

To the large army of students, their friends, sweethearts, fathers and mothers this was a disappointment; to the editors of newspapers, it was a direct affront; but to the overworked reporters it was a source of secret joy, for it meant to them one sleepless night, the less.

But their joy was short lived. Now the dull routine of the previous years had to be gone through once again. Anxious students and equally anxious teachers started besieging the hospitable doors of newspaper offices and filling the even more hospitable columns of newspapers with doleful letters. And the Syndics wobbled and surrendered

Meanwhile the telephone was ringing without rest. Girlish voices, boyish voices, the voices of veterans with plenty of experience, asked for and pleaded with us for the results. This had ever been a nuisance but we could not be sharp or pert as courtesy is the first rule of newspaper offices and our boss was a stickler in that matter. But now as strict orders had gone forth that neither threat nor cajolery should be heeded and that the mightiest should get the same answer, we could entertain ourselves a bit till the results arrived. So that if the voice on the phone was a sweet one, the owner was told that he or she had passed with distinction; if the voice was harsh or strident, the reporter's voice assumed a tone of sympathetic commiseration and he replied "better luck next time."

Quarter past nine: We have been waiting for over an hour hoping that some sympathetic clerk in the University office might be induced to part with the results earlier. Thomas is still nowhere in sight. Uppi, the fat boy of the office, is blinking behind his glasses, desperately pulling at a cigarette burnt almost to its fag-end. Jolly little Guranna is sitting on the office table, in the time-honoured style of the Indian Sadhus, thinking of some new prank to play. Inka, the stately one is obviously bored.

"What has happened to Tommy, who went for the results? It is nearly 9-30 and he has not yet turned up" said Poorna suppressing a yawn.

"Well, he hasn't got a car, and he can't afford a taxi", said Nana, "Hold your patience a while."

"Why did the blooming Syndicate revise its decision," asked Poorna in disgust. "The students will not die if we don't publish the results".

"You are forgetting you were a student once. You did not speak like this, then," said Nana.

"O my student days! Foolish days of blindness, of dizzy hopes and wild enthusiasms! When will those golden days return—no more, O never more," moaned Poorna in a feigned outburst of poetry.

This started a discussion in which the reporters who were not feeling too drowsy participated. Since they all started talking at onces it was impossible to make out what the noise was about. Uppi, obviously wanted to have as little noise as possible, so that he could dose a little more comfortably. So he assumed a tone of authority and said: "Since you all seem to have so much to say, why not say it coherently? Come on, tell us what you think of exams. And since Nana has faced more exams than any of us let him set the ball rolling".

And Nana was only too ready to welcome this invitation to make a speech! This is what he said:—

"Examinations, like the poor, are too much with us. There is one class of human beings in this country who would almost justify their being described as examination-passing animals, or more correctly as examination-facing animals.

For nearly 20 years the life of this class of people is one long round of examinations. Each one of these examinations is so much like passing a hot iron over the examinee's body and soul that by the time he is through with examinations he is so branded and seared as to be quite unfit for almost everything.

The First Scar!

The branding process begins quite early in life. A child has not been six months in school before he is confronted with the exciting prospect of an examination. He is surrounded with an atmosphere which is tense and serious. He is given certain previleges and facilities because he has to take the exam. He abandons his usual mode of life, takes little food, less exercise and hardly sleeps at all.

The first examination leaves a scar which cannot be effaced till the man is no more. And periodically, the boy goes on taking examination after examination, sometimes two, sometimes three every year. Each one of these is an extra branding, sometimes small, sometimes large. The success or failure in an examination makes no difference at all to this position. The strain on the health, both mental and physical of the student is the same and it is of permanent detriment. The effect may be softened by the mental make-up of the young man himself, the sensible behaviour of the parents, guardians, teachers and friends of the youngster and last and most important of all the stake of the examination.

Sometimes so much is made to depend on the result of the examination that the boy may be completely shattered by failure All his energy and will power may have been put on the exam because, on it depends his future career. The dice are so heavily loaded that the difference between success and failure may mean the difference between life and death."

"Take It Easy, Boys"

"Nana", interjected Poorna "There can't be much in examinations, if you could pile up three degrees without much effort. It just goes to show that any one can be an M.A., LL.B."

"Don't you go on interrupting Poorna", said Uppi who had by now definitely assumed the role of Master of ceremonies. "Your turn is coming."

"As for me" said Nana, "my case was different. I never took these exams seriously. I have failed, perhaps more often than I have passed. Just take it easy boys—is my motto. Somehow you will scrape through, as I did. Anyway I am sure you will be interested to hear about Guranna's preparation to fail than my want of preparation to pass Come on, speak up, lad."

"Then Panic Seized Me"

Thus Guranna spake

"I was quite confident my name would not find a place in the pass list, unless by a clerical error in the University office. The reason was simple. For the best part of the year. I had devoted my attention to all manner of activities which did not involve the reading of books or the writing of exercises—altogether an unpleasant affair for a student of my calibre (Judge: myself). And then I had suddenly fallen in love—with Stevenson's and Wallace's novels, and in greater love with that lovable dame, Sleep when I should have managed to develop a love for text books.

"There was a technique to hoodwink the parents. My text books lay half open on chairs and tables and I generally slept with the table lamp burning fiercely at my face all the time and a text book hiding eyes from the glare. Dad thought I had fallen asleep by sheer exhaustion due to reading. Mummy crept into the room sometimes and expressed sympathy in an audible manner before putting out the light.

Sleep and Edgar Wallace helped to keep out of mind, unpleasant thoughts of the approaching week of question papers, head-scratchings sleepy eyes and inkstained fingers.

Those three or four months upto a fortnight preceding the examination were the happiest period of my life. Then a sudden panic seized me. The anticipation of a "Somersault" at the examination, as my friends referred to failure, was hardly a pleasant one I tried to retrieve the position but it was too late. My history text book probably provided the most eloquent proof of my laziness. Most of its pages remained uncut even on the eve of the examination.

"Only forty-eight hours for my ordeal and I was still an ignoramus."

"Not that you are much different now," butted in Poorna.

The master of ceremonies came down on him with a heavy hand "Wait for your turn, lad and we will judge who is the ignoramus" he said.

"God Let Me Down"

Guranna continued: "My only thought now was to evolve some face-saving device. Could I fall ill to order? Believe it or not, I placed reliance on a story which I had often heard, that is sunbath with an onion stuck in the arm-pit, brings about high temperature. I do not know if there was something wrong with the sun or with the onion. I failed to develop a temperature. I purposely soaked my underwear in cold water and wore it for long hours. Result disappointment—Only a slight cold which did not justify my standing down from the exam. At the eleventh hour I fervently prayed there would be an earthquake or some other calamity that would lead to a postponement of the examination. But God let me down

"The hectic week had set in. Like an automaton I went to the examination hall and back, with a perfectly blank cranium, but I did full justice to the stationery. I wrote a lot except on the subject. What did it matter how many marks I secured? I had no illusions on the subject. Well, I thought the best thing was to weigh anchor and float away I landed in Bombay and got into a newspaper office I thought that was the end of schooling for me, so why bother. I was, however, the most surprised man in Bombay when the results were announced. I had passed! But it was too late to go back."

"Exams, My Foot!"

At this stage one wise guy stepped into the breach and cried:—"Examinations be blowed. A fig for your examinations. What examination has Chintamani passed. Where did he get his Gladstonian and rounded phrases? In which college did Tagore learn to write Gitanjali? If the Nobel prize could be won without passing any examinations, surely reporting can be done without any bloody examination."

"What about you", asked Poorna "You are our 'istar' reporter and you are an M.A.?"

"Who told you" the wise one blurted out. " "I never went beyond the second standard."

"Oh is that so, shall we tell it to the boss?"

"You rascal....." the rest of the words used by the "istar" reporter cannot be reproduced.

If Examiners Could Be Examined!

But the master of ceremonies called for peace and invited Poorna to step on the mike. But Poorna refused to do any such blurted out. "I never went bething. "Not unless I have some tea inside me" he said.

At the mention of tea the sleepy sub-editor on the other side of the wooden screen sat up suddenly. "Yes, Order for some tea" he said. Tea having been ordered, Poorna poured out what he thought of the exams:

"I and exams could never agree" he said. How I came up to the Matric without any major Perhaps it was the vagaries of examiners or that my teachers passed me just to avoid unpleasant arguments.

What would happen to me if I were asked to sit for the Matric again I shudder to think Once, I think, is bad enough. I have an idea that the same is true of most of our examiners even. If they are excellent in English, they might get plucked in physiology—if good in Maths how'll it help them to pass in geography? Anyway, they know they are safer as examiners, than they will ever be as students

It's always been a puzzle to me why examiners are fond of asking students as to what Pythogaras did to the right angled Triangle. What he did to the unhappy triangle is nobody's business. About that poor fish Archimedes who cried "Eureka" after his first bath, I am inclined to believe that the same result would have followed even if he had bathed many years earlier.

As for the usefulness of my education in my struggle for existence it can be summed up in one word —NIL. What good is it to a working reporter, that he can reel off from memory the logarithmic

(Continued on Page 22)

Cyclone Havoc In Malabar And Bengal

Huqe Loss Of Life And Property: Need For Immediate Relief

KUNNAMKULAM, (By Mail.)

The Manager of the School for the Blind writes:—

On account of the recent terrific cyclone accompanied by continuous rains and unusual floods, many houses and school buildings on the Malabar Coast and particularly in Cochin State, have fallen down. As a result of this there was loss of many human lives and cattle, thousands of people are rendered homeless and all the educational institutions in Cochin State are closed for a fortnight more in continuation of the summer holidays, for many of them are damaged.

At Kunnamkulam the buildings of the School for the Blind are seriously damaged, their roofs having been blown off and most of the school requisites and furniture are either broken or rendered almost useless. This humanitarian institution primarily intended for poor blind children of Kerala has been making steady progress in the last seven years of its existence. As there is no endowment or reserve fund the school authorities appeal to the public, charitable associations and educational institutions for financial support. Contributions may kindly be sent to the Manager, School for the Blind, Kunnamkulam, (Cochin State.)

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF WORK

The President of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, writes:—

The public are fully aware that the Ramakrishna Mission has not only been working in the Riot afflicted areas but also in the storm afflicted areas of Malabar and the cyclone afflicted areas of Bengal. The last cyclone that has passed over the two districts, Barisal and Noakhali in Bengal has not only caused a terrible devastation of trees, standing crops, houses and domestic animals without number, but also thousands of human lives. The latest report from the afflicted areas where two centres for immediate relief have been started by the Ramakrishna Mission says that the loss of life is too great to be ascertained even by now. Hardly a house can be found standing in a village. In many places the workers cannot approach owing to excessively unbearable vitiated atmosphere due to decomposed dead bodies of men and animals. The surviving people are in dire need of immediate relief in the shape of corn and clothes and medical aid as there is a great apprehension of epidemics to threaten them.

We appeal, therefore, to the generous public to contribute their quota, however small, on this occasion to save the starving millions of the storm and cyclone afflicted areas from the jaws of death.

Any contribution, however small, will be most thankfully accepted by the Secretary or President of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay 21.

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Rau Committee May Favour Codification Of Law

SIMLA, June 12.

The Sir B. N. Rau Committee on Hindu women's right to property law has been working up to time table and is expected to submit its report to the Government some time this month.

The Committee was appointed to examine only certain recent Acts and Bills on Hindu Law and had issued three questionnaires containing about 25 main questions to various Associations and individuals. It is learned that the bulk of answers received do not favour piecemeal tinkering with the law, but stress the need of its wholesale codification and revisions.

It is stated that the whole body of Hindu Laws is at present in a state of confusion on account of piecemeal legislation in the past and various rulings given by the Courts in India and London.

Various courts have interpreted the law in various ways and conflicting rulings have caused much confusion. Law therefore requires simplification and uniformity of application. This process need not introduce revolutionary changes in the law and therefore should not create unnecessary alarm amongst the orthodox sections of the Hindu public. No reform could be in advance of public opinion. Simplification and codification on the other hand would be beneficial to the large body of Hindu public.

Although it is premature to correctly forecast the Committee's attitude, indications are that the Committee would favour codification of whole Hindu Law. As for its immediate task the Committee has reached its tentative conclusion on the specific issue referred to it and would make its report to Government some time this month.—A. P.

'JUST TAKE IT EASY, BOYS!'

(Continued from Page 21)

series, or say correctly the number of beautiful little bones that go to the making of the spinal canal.

My strongest grouse against all examinations and examiners is that by compelling my young mind to digest the undigestible, they spoilt for me my pleasure in Shakespeare and the Greek Tragedy. Thanks to the system of examinations, I even hate Shakuntala though she has done me no harm.

It took me a long time to unburden my mind, of the accumulated learning of many years. Usually a single summer vacation I hear, does the trick. But some people are afflicted with good memories. Now I dare say. . . ."

Just then Tommy burst into the room with the precious results and the conference broke up all of a sudden. Inka took charge of the bundle and called us to duty. "Come on, Inka", said the master of ceremonies, "you have been silent throughout. Tell us something."

"It was three years ago" said Inka, "a student started pestering me for his results. I told him the bundle had not arrived. But he would not believe me. Just to save the trouble of arguing with him I told him he had got plucked. Next morning I went for my early morning walk at Chowpatty and saw his bloated body. . ."

"Washed ashore?"

"No. Heading straight for me and I did not like the look in his eyes."

"And you scrammed?"

"You bet."

LONDON, June 14.

Women born in 1918—Armistice babies of the last war—will register to-day for industrial service. It is expected that to-day's registration bill will bring the number now registered to about one million.—Reuter

KHAKSARS OCCUPY PESHAWAR MOSQUE

Rumours Of Prisoner Being Beaten To Death Contradicted

PESHAWAR, June 13.

The arrest of a Khaksar leader, Rahimbaksh Ghaznavi, was made in dramatic circumstances, it is now revealed.

Disguised in European dress and escaping the notice of the police, he emerged from a mosque and quietly entered a friends house.

Nawabzada Mohd Faridkhan, Superintendent of police, who received the information, drove to the place and took him into custody.

RUMOURS DENIED

The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar has issued a poster contradicting the rumours that Ilahi Bakhsh, a Khaksar, has been beaten to death by the police. The police party, which effected the arrest of Ilahi Bakhsh and his 11 companions did not carry any lathi or rifle, says the Deputy Commissioner. Ilahi Bakhsh, he adds, is quite well.

At present, two mosques in the city are occupied by Khaksars. Calm prevails in the city.

Four Khaksars were arrested in Peshawar last evening.—A. P.

CONGRESS CAPTURES 53 OUT OF 54 SEATS!

JUBBULPORE, June 14.

In Local Boards elections in Betul District Congress captured unopposed 53 out of 54 seats for which elections were held. The elections for the remaining four seats will be held later.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS

LONDON, June 14.

Canada is constructing long-range naval craft. This has been disclosed by the Canadian Minister of Munitions, who spoke in Ottawa last night. The tonnage would be between that of a cruiser and a destroyer.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 14.

The latest check on German air-planes destroyed in raids over Britain on the night of Friday and Saturday gives a total as seven shot down.—Reuter

Rao Bahadur P. N. Menon, the new Cochin Dewan.

FOUR MONTHS' R. I. FOR ANTI-WAR LETTERS

Eighteen Convictions In Madras City

MADRAS, June 14.

Mr. Mohanlal Mehta, Vice-President of the Gujarathi Mandal, who was arrested yesterday, was convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of sending anti-war letters to different persons in the city and sentenced to four months R.I. and a fine of Rs. 500 in default further two months' R. I.

Seventeen other Satyagrahis were also convicted to-day by the same Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to varying terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two months to three months.—A. P.

Railway Labour Leader Under Arrest

TRICHINOPOLY, June 13.

Mr. S. Paramasivam, President of the South Indian Railway Labour Union, Golden Rock, was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

R. A. F.'s INTENSE ACTIVITY

Hurricane Attacks On Targets In Africa, Syria And Mediterranean

CAIRO, June 14.

Australian Air Force machines have been in operation against enemy planes off the coast of Syria on Friday.

A special Communique issued from the R. A. F. Middle East Command states that on Friday afternoon Australian Air Force machines shot down three Junkers 88 and damaged others near the coast of Syria.

The R. A. F. and Australian Air Force planes continued to give full support to the advancing allies. Fighters continuously patrolled over British naval units operating off the coast of Syria.

Motor transport and gun positions were bombed and machine-gunned.

The communique also reports British fighter successes in Malta. It says that when a strong formation of enemy aircraft approached Malta on Thursday morning they were intercepted by R. A. F. fighters and in the ensuing engagement five enemy aircraft were shot down.

Later in the day British fighters again intercepted an enemy force. A floatplane was shot down in flames and four enemy fighters were destroyed.

In the evening another enemy floatplane was destroyed south of Sicily.

In these engagements three British fighters were lost but two pilots were rescued.

Enemy Convoy Attacked

In the Central Mediterranean area R. A. F. bombers attacked a convoy of merchantships escorted by destroyers and auxiliaries.

A number of direct hits were made on a merchantship of 7,000 tons causing a large fire and columns of smoke. The vessel is reported to be a total loss.

While returning to its base one British bomber was attacked by an enemy fighter which was severely damaged.

The harbour of Benghazi was again successfully bombed during the night of June 11 and 12.

Hits were made on several ships in the harbour and two of them set on fire and one was left burning from stem to stern.

The aerodrome at Gazala was bombed and machine-gunned the same night and a number of fires were started.

The aerodrome at Calato on the Island of Rhodes was bombed the same night and one large petrol fire was started and there were a number of other fires among dispersed aircraft. In addition to the fighters already mentioned, one other British aircraft is missing.—Reuter.

PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS

Programme Worked Out In India

SIMLA: June 13.

Enquiries here show that the Ministry of Supply Mission, headed by Sir Alexander Roger was appointed to advise the Ministry of Supply and the Government of India on the possibility of expanding munitions production in this country. The programme of Indian munitions production, which was worked out by the Mission is at present being followed by the Government of India.

It will be recalled that the Mission's visit coincided with the Eastern Group Conference and it was, therefore, possible for the mission to take considerable part in the work of the Conference The Eastern Group Supply Council has been created as a result of the recommendations of the Eastern Group Conference.

A reference to the Council was made by Sir Andrew Duncan in the House of Commons yesterday when he envisaged a programme of development which will provide "substantial assistance not only to the United Kingdom, but to all the countries of the Eastern Group."—A.P.

VIDYAMANDIR ACT AMENDED

NAGPUR: June 13.

The Governor of C.P and Berar has promulgated two Acts, one amending the C.P. and Berar Vidyamandir Act of 1939 and the other, further amending the C.P. Revision of the Land Revenue Estates Act of 1939.

The Vidyamandir Amendment Act has been enacted for the purpose of enabling the agricultural Department to manage plots of land donated for Vidyamandirs until they yield a minimum profit necessary for the maintenance of Vidyamandir schools.

This is necessary because out of 82 plots donated to Vidyamandirs only 26 are self-supporting and the rest need improvement through expert supervision and management.

The purpose of the second Act is to make a provision in the Land Revenue Estates Act of 1939 for the distribution of land revenue among the sub divisions in the Province.—A. P.

Detention In Borstal School

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed James Eddie Spencer alias Motisingh, described as an naturalised American to undergo detention in the Borstal school for a period of three years being found guilty of a charge of theft of a Tablot motor-car.

There was a string of six cases against the accused, five for theft and one for cheating.

Within a fortnight, the accused is alleged to have committed theft of three motor cars, a radio set and pair of binoculars and cheated a man in respect of three gallons of petrol.

The mysterious disappearance of cars in the Colaba area set the police investigating and ultimately they arrested the accused about the middle of April and he was found responsible for the theft of three cars.

The accused is aged 20 In regard to the other five cases, the accused was sentenced to undergo one day's simple imprisonment on each charge.

SHANMUKHAM MEETS ZAFRULLA

SIMLA, June 14.

Sir Shunmukham Chetty met Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Member for Supply, this morning. It is understood that their talks related to the sending of a Purchasing Mission to America.—United Press.

SIMLA June 14.—It is understood that the Central Board of the Reserve Bank will meet in Bombay on July 21.

The Annual General Meeting of the Reserve Bank is expected to be held in Delhi in August—United Press.

PESHAWAR, June 14.—Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, after finishing his tour in the province, will leave for Wardha in the first week of July to acquaint Mahatma Gandhi with the latest situation in the Frontier.—United Press.

Please Read It Through

AMRIT Kaya-Kalpa

It Is In Reality About Kaya-Kalpa

In the ancient books of Ayurveda are found several methods of Kaya-Kalpa, *i.e.*, Rejuvenation, though they are very difficult to practise. Shri Pandit Malaviya Ji had to remain in a dark chamber for 40 days. There was not much of medication; only Amlas (myrobalans) prepared with Palash (Bastar. Teak) were given; but there were plenty of restrictions; everyone cannot observe them. There is much of research yet to be done, even with regard to that method because results were not as given in the books. I have in mind to start making experiments about this science of Kaya-Kalpa, but yet it is in God's hands. There is a strong desire among the general public for it and it should be fulfilled.

In this advertisement such medicines are being published which can be used without any restriction the only condition being that they should be used for a long time. Whoever uses them will be delighted. He would find greater activity, youth and pleasure of living, day by day. The whole system will develop greater power of resistance and will become purer day by day. These medicines have been priced quite low so that every one can benefit from these gifts which the Benign Creator has created for man. A large number of users will mean quite a sufficient amount of profit to us, though very little from each one. These Kaya-Kalpas are prepared only from vegetable and herbal products (except Kaya-Kalpa Amiri).

AMRIT KAYA-KALPA No. 1.—Take 3 to 6 mashas of this every evening with milk, water or honey; you would notice the following results by its daily use:—

Bowels would move freely, habitual constipation would be rectified; digestion would improve; appetite will be felt, you would relish your food; flatulance would be gone; day by day your body will feel more active and vigorous; wrinkles faded, complexion and other signs of old age would begin to disappear; teeth will become firm; excessive salivation and offensive odour from the mouth will disappear, falling of hair will stop, premature grey hair will return to their natural colour within a few months, brain would be clearer, eyesight would improve, blood would become richer, life would seem enjoyable and worth living, brooding or worries will not overpower you various deeprooted ailments of your body will begin to flee, diabetes, etc., piles, chronic fevers, coughs, cold will be gradually cured. Its use will relieve fever whether new or chronic It can be used even in malaria and it cures influenza, colds, catarrh, etc even epilepsy, insanity, melancholia would disappear It can be used by men, women, young or old. Children who are growing weaker and suffer from fever, cough, constipation, etc., will find it very beneficial Price for half a pound Re 1 only, which would contain from 40 to 80 doses 1 or 1 1/2 nice per day to spend is easy for all

AMRIT KAYA-KALPA No. 2.—This is to be given to those who have wasted themselves and or have become weak and exhausted and wasting habits and ills are eating up their bodies like worms. This is also to be taken 6 mashas daily

It produces the vital fluids, purer and richer. It makes the body strong, vigorous and well-developed. It also strengthens the brain; the body recovers all the wastage made in early years; man begins to feel youthful It can also be given to those females, who have become weak and are greatly exhausted through leucorrhoea or out of debility are suffering from menorrhagia. This medicine can not be given to children Persons suffering from constipation, piles colds, catarrh etc, should take Amrit Kaya-Kalpa No 2 in the morning and Amrit Kaya-Kalpa No 1 at night time and make their bodies golden In case there is no such ailment, Amrit Kaya Kalpa No 2 may be taken in the morning and at night time the use of Kiran Jawani will add lustre to gold All the vital organs glands and muscles of the body will become stronger and stronger daily This has also been priced very low Re. 1 per box of 40 Doses (half pound).

AMRIT KAYA-KALPA NO. 3.—This Kalpa has been prepared for those whose bodies have been vitiated by rheumatic, phlegmatic and neuralgic ailments. Pain in the joints to-day, back ache to-morrow sometimes shaking of hands and feet and sometimes a faltering gait. Such persons have a miserable old age. Most of them become old in their youth. The dosage of this medicine is only 1-1|2 masha (1|8 tola) to 3 mashas (1|4 tola). Its benefits are like those of Amrit Kaya-Kalpa No 1 It is a useful medicine for wrinkles of the body, premature grey hair, premature looseness of the teeth falling of hair and weakness of eye sight diabetic diseases, exhaustion of the glands, constipation, indigestion, cold, catarrh skin diseases, asthma, cough, rheumatism sciatica, white leprosy, anaemia, guinae worms and piles; and also phlegmatic colds, catarrh, cough and asthma. It cures menstrual disorders of women and builds rickety children. Price for 1'4 lb. only Re 1. It is enough for 40 to 80 doses Kalpa can also be used with Amrit Kaya-Kalpa No 1 or 2

AMRIT KAYA KALPA AMIRI (NO. 4). If the well-to-do people take this Kalpa along with any of the above mentioned Kalpas or this Kalpa alone they would get it of great benefit. This Kalpa contains Bhasmas of ruby, emerald, nilam, topaz, turquoise, saphire, sub-diamond, pearls, coral, mica, steel, tin, gold, silver, &c., and saffron, amber, musk, etc., also are included in its preparation, all having been prepared by a special method. Whoever uses these makes himself safe from ailments and enjoys a long life and youthfulness in old age. He has vigour for all activities of life, all the important organs of the body, brain, liver, kidneys etc., become vitalised. melancholia palpitation, blood pressure anxiety-neurosis and other ailments of the brain and heart, disappear There is increase of blood, flesh, bones, and vital fluids. It makes weak persons strong and their bodies stout and well developed It sharpens the memory and improves the eyesight and the senses of hearing, tasting and smelling become normal Disorders of the males and female diseases like leucorrhoea, menorrhagia, hysteria etc., are cured and both become capable Digestion is improved colds, catarrh, chronic headache etc., are gone; chronic fevers and consumption disappear and the body becomes like gold. In spite of great labour and precious metals contained in it, the price has been kept very low Price Re. 1 for 7 pills Rs 5 for 40 pills and Rs 9 for 80 pills

THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA, PROPRIETOR AMRITDHARA, LAHORE.

Vichy Does Not Represent France

PONDICHERRY: June 12.

"Every one should be convinced that Vichy does not represent France," says General de Gaulle in a message to His Excellency M. Louis Bonvin, Governor of French establishments in India and representative of General de Gaulle.

MADRAS: June 13.

Sir Arthur Hope presided over the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial War Committee at the Secretariat to-day.

Football Gear

WHAT INDIANS SHOULD WEAR

(By J. C. Maitra)

While presiding at the prize distribution of the Western India Football Championship the other day, Mr. D. Moir referred to the defeat of the Jagannath Fishermen XI at the hands of the City Police in the final round and he attributed this to their unshod condition. Evidently Mr. Moir believed that if the Fishermen had played with boots on, they would have conquered the Policemen. Then he went on to say that the Indians should take a lesson from this and play with boots on. The W. I. F. A. was prepared to help those who may be in need of such assistance.

WHY FISHERMEN FAILED

I am afraid I cannot agree with the above remarks passed by Mr. Moir. I do not think that the Fishermen lost because they were not booted like their opponents. It is true that some of their players, particularly the forwards, were afraid of the hefty booted defenders of the Police. But it would be wrong to conclude therefrom that they would have bettered their rivals in their own game merely with a protection to their feet. On the other hand, I have no doubt in my mind that they would have fared much worse, were they burdened with a pair of boots.

ADVANTAGES LOST

The ground and the weather conditions on the day in question were ideal for barefooted football. If the Fishermen had taken full advantage of the opportunities offered to them, they would have emerged victorious by a substantial margin. But they dallied with the ball too long and allowed their adversaries to rob it from them. Not only that but they got themselves hurt on their feet in the dodging process.

I do not know if Mr. Moir had noticed that Jairam, the Fishermen's centre-half, was playing with boots on during the first few minutes. He was not at all comfortable. After he took them off, h was decidedly the best player on the field. Incidentally, the Police registered their solitary goal when Jairam was running about in a helpless condition!

BOOTS WANTED

Nobody need assume from the above that I am against Indians adopting the booted style of play. I have written in these columns on many occasions that Indian players should take to boots, having regard to the fact that soccer is a monsoon game. When the ground is slushy and slippery, it is foolish to play with bare feet. Indian teams in Calcutta have realised this to their cost—after losing many a Championship tie. Most of the prominent clubs there now use boots when the conditions are wet. We have seen the Mahomedan Sporting doing so in Bombay and with excellent results.

INDIA'S SPECIALITY

At the same time, they have retained the original style of barefooted play in which Indians can outdo anyside on a dry ground. It is their speciality and they have developed it to a very high standard. In the matter of skill and science—and artistry as well—they yield to none in the whole world. Therefore, I do not see any reason why they should give up this style of play. Did not the Mahomedan Sporting vanquish the Welch Regiment here last year by three goals to nil with bare-footed play? I doubt very much if they could have beaten the soldiers so easily with boots on.

GENERAL DEFECT

The general defect of the Indian teams has been their shooting. With bare-feet they can be—and are, in fact—more accurate than with boots. Unfortunately this has been the cause of their undoing. Instead of shooting at the goal at every opportunity as booted players do they try to dodge and dribble into the goal. In the long run they are dispossessed and golden chances are thrown away. If the Indian forwards can make up their minds to shoot at the goal whenever they have a chance, they will always find the best of results. The Chinese olympic team provided a fine example in this respect a few years ago in Bombay.

WORLD GAME

The world game is not, however played on skill alone. Strength plays an important part therein. It is a manly game, they say and there must be plenty of beef and brawn in it. Especially on the Continent, body play has a vital bearing on the game. I do not say that Indians are incapable of fighting them on the same terms. There are many players in this country who like to revel in it. But India's contribution to the world of Soccer is of a different type altogether. To beat the world Indians must be able to retain their individuality and the distinct character of their play.

SENSIBLE ADJUSTMENT

This can only be done by adopting the dual form of play, that is, play barefooted when it is dry and wear boots when it is wet. One may think that it would cause unusual strain on the players. It is not really so. All that they are required to do is to practise with boots or bare feet according to the condition of the ground. One gets used to both almost naturally. Only the boots should be of the lighter variety as the Calcutta teams have designed for themselves. I would recommend to all the Indian teams the methods adopted by the Mahomedan Sporting. The fact that they have succeeded in winning all the principal tournaments in the land should be a sufficient argument to clinch the issue.

BOOTS—CUM-BAREFEET

There are many people—and I am one of them—who think that some of the defenders and one or two of the inside forwards should wear boots always. This will make a suitable adjustment between speed and strength. While the wingers would be able to make full use of their nippiness, the inside forwards will not be afraid of the boots of the opposing defenders. The defenders, on the other hand, would have no difficulty in checking the booted invaders from, the rival camp. Of course these tactics would be extremely useful against heavy and booted sides But they are helpful against mixed or bare footed teams as well.

BURY THE OLD TALE

I would, therefore, strongly urge on all Indian clubs to give the fullest importance to boots. However good a team may be on a dry ground with bare feet it cannot be half as useful under wet conditions unless the players change into boots. In the old days I remember prominent Indian teams used to pray to the clerk of the weather not to spoil their game with a downpour. If he granted their prayer, everything went on satisfactorily. But more often than not, he turned a deaf ear and the result was that the Indian teams lost the Championship from year to year. Now this old tale must be a thing of the past. Depend on your own skill and strength and win as best as you can.

P. R. DAS'S GOODNESS.

Before closing this article, I must refer to the Patna incident again. As I had feared, the Inquiry Committee referred the matter to Mr. P. R. Das as President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association and the latter in his usual goodness waived the condition of apology to him. Nobody would imagine that an apology from Ghaus Mahomed and Anwar Hussain would have raised him on a higher pedestal or their refusal to do has lowered him in the estimation of the public If anything, Mr. Das has come out with a greater glory to himself.

WHITHER INDIAN SPORT?

But as far as the Tennis world in India is concerned, they have a right to expect a better behaviour and true Sportsmanship from the players who are expected to set the example. After all they are the creations of the varions Associations in the country. They must insist and see to it that they behave in a gentlemanly and sportsmanlike manner. Indiscipline and insubordination are creeping into all our games. If, on the top of it, we nave this dominating spirit which these tennis players have shown, then *"good-bye" to Sport.*

EARLIEST RECORD OF CHALUKYA DYNASTY

Inscription Of Boulder In Hill Fort

June 14.

The Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle, report the discovery at the hill fort of Badami (Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency) inscription which, on examination, proves to be the earlier record of the great Chalukya dynasty of the Deccan.

The inscription is a five-lined record engraved in bold characters on the face of a boulder nearly 100 feet high being carved in the central portion, and its presence was revealed when certain minor measures of preservation, such as clearance of jungle, were being executed. The inscription does not mention the name of the king, but undoubtedly it refers to Pulakesin I, the founder of the dynasty, who is referred to as Chalukya and Vallabhesvara and who is said to have performed sacrifices including the horse sacrifice, which was, in ancient times, the symbol of paramountcy.

DOMINANCE OF SAKA ERA

The inscription is dated in the Saka year 465 (—543 A.D.), which earlier than any other inscription of the Chalukyas and pushes back the date of the beginning of the Chalukya sovereignty in the Deccan by nearly a decade. It also marks the beginning of the dominance of the Saka era in the South which continues up-to-date being the first genuine epigraphical example of the use of that era, named as such. The inscription refers to the erection of the invincible hill-fort of Vatapi (the ancient name of Badami) which, according to the inscription, was fortified from above and below.

There are still two hill forts at Badami, which is indeed one of the most picturesque of ancient towns in India, with beautiful architecture, sculpture and painting, mostly belonging to the time of the Chalukyas who embellished their capital with every means in their power.

Vichy Fighting Hitler's Battle In Syria

Cordell Hull Makes Sharp Attack On Vichy And Approves Allied Action In Syria

NEW YORK, June 14.

A sharp attack on the Darlan—Laval group in France is made by Mr. Cordell Hull in a formal statement in which he asserted that the Vichy Government was apparently fighting Germany's battle in Syria and made plain that he felt that the British penetration in Syria was justified.

Mr. Hull declared that this was done to resist further expansion of German aggression and asserted that the attitude of the Vichy Government was "a matter of the deepest disappointment and sorrow."

Mr. Hull emphasised that Vichy made no objection "much less resistance" when Germany "recently desired to make use of Syria to attack British forces in Iraq."

He pointed out that France under the armistice was not required to permit territory under French control outside occupied France" to be used as a base for German military operations.

The use of Syria is a vitally important part of Hitler's general plan to invade Iraq, Egypt, the Canal area and Africa.

Germany seems to have prevailed on the Vichy Government to do Germany's fighting in the Syria area of the German general advance."

On the broader aspects of Franco-German collaboration, Mr. Hull asserted that Admiral Darlan's and M. Laval's public statements demonstrated "that the people of France are expected "to surrender permanently and unconditionally loyalty to all French traditions and actually to the transfer of all these loyalties and all hope of the future to Hitler in the hope of securing his personal favour."—Reuter.

A Page For Women

Your Baby

DON'T FUSS TOO MUCH ABOUT THE MICROBES

Of late years whole barrages of newspaper advertising campaigns have been all out to make the public germ-conscious generally in the interests of innumerable cleansing and antiseptic products.

Fortunately the great mass of the people, farmers, labourers, mechanics have never taken this seriously; and they and their children still survive in spite of a dangerous familiarity with germs.

At present the tide is beginning to swing the other way, partly because science has arrived at the conclusion that complete immunisation, even if possible, might not be altogether desirable; and partly also, I should think, because of a possible shortage of materials. In the first place you cannot destroy the germs in ordinary everyday food without destroying also a good part of its food value. Secondly, if you could rear a child in a completely germ-free environment you would rob the child of the anti-toxins which the healthy child develops in the blood in response to the presence of germs that are present in any natural environment.

Hence, when the immunised child is sent to school it has less power of resistance against disease. the germs of which will be present even without any case of the actual disease. Mr. J. B. Priestley observed something like this in the case of the children of wealthy and hygiene-ridden American parents.

* * * *

Anyway, the nervous mother can console herself with the knowledge that babies are naturally immune to certain diseases, scarlet fever and diphtheria for instance, for the first year of their lives. Also the healthy baby has as least as much power of resistance as the healthy adult.

Unnecessary nervousness on the part of the mother shouldn't be allowed to come between the child, its play and its freedom. Even when infectious fevers are about the child who is coddled indoors is in even greater danger than the child who gets plenty of fresh air and active exercise.

* * * *

In the case of the young baby there are certain normal precautions which should be taken. People with colds should avoid coughing, sneezing or even speaking too near the baby. The baby's nose and ears should be kept clean. The eyes are particularly sensitive as the tear-ducts do not function for some time after birth and hence there is no natural cleansing process. These parts should all be kept specially clean

All the feeding things should be thoroughly and frequently washed An all-over wash or bath at least daily should be the rule. If these things are observed the danger of infection to the healthy baby is very small indeed.

A LANCASHIRE soldier and his lass had spent the day together, and on their return the girl's mother asked how she had enjoyed herself.

"Aw reet," said Jane, "but I think Joe's a bit mean. He nobbut spent sixpence on me all day."

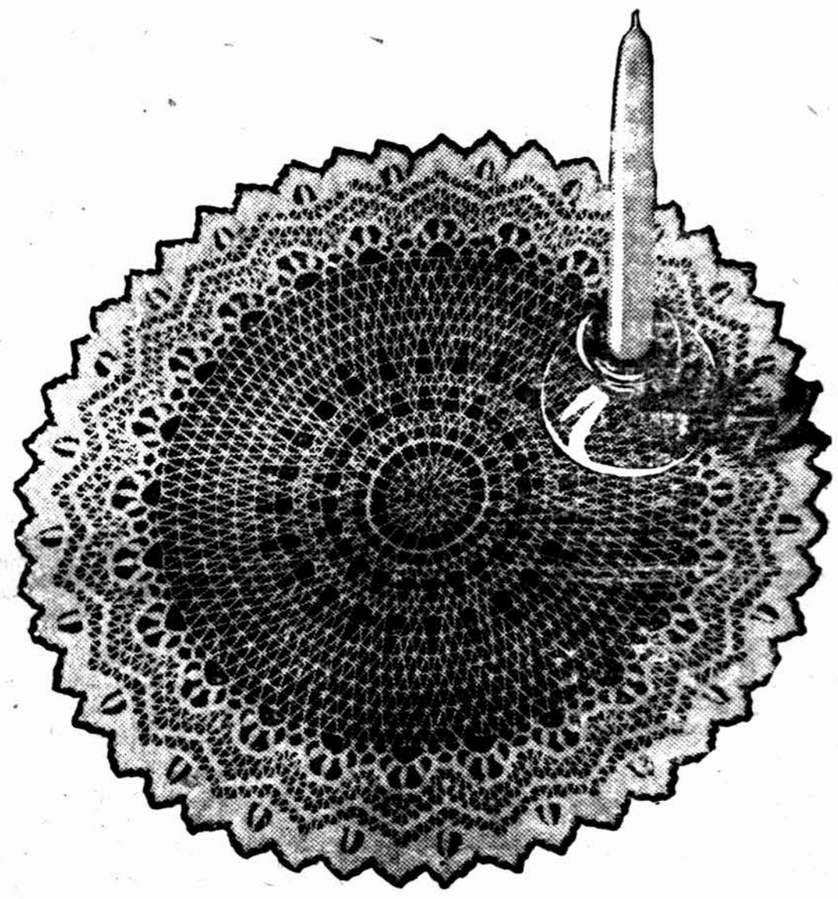
"Well, if I were thee I'd tek his sixpence back and mek him ashamed of himself," said her mother.

Late that night Jane knocked on Joe's door.

"Ere," she said, "Tak thi sixpence back. I doubt if tha can affoord it."

"Ee," said her lover, "tha shouldn't 'a bothered to-neet. It would 'a done in t'mornin'."

PRIZE-WINNING CENTERPIECE



THIS centerpiece won first prize in a recent competition. Although it is lacy and simple to crochet, it has an intriguing edge. This edge is made with a single crochet stitch, but in a most fascinating manner. It measures 16 1/2 inches in diameter which makes it a practical size for coffee, occasional and large tables.

(COPYRIGHT)

Miss Sheila Salik of Kinna ird High School who stood first in the 50-meters back-stroke race caught in action.

(Right) **Miss Salik photographed after the race.**

Wake up your Beauty

Awaken the natural beauty of your skin through the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING now possible with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This wonderful cream penetrates deeply into the pores of the face, dissolving accumulated dirt and make-up and flushing it to the surface. The DEEP-PORE CLEANSING action of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream will restore the blush of youth to your face and make your skin soft and beautiful.

D1G2

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Hong Kong Centenary

By MURIEL NISSEN

In 1841 Hong Kong was a barren, unhealthy island, occupied only by a small fishing community, and with an unsavoury reputation as a gathering place for pirates. In 1941 it is one of the world's greatest ports and the stronghold of British commerce in the Far East.

In commemoration of the one hundred years of British occupation, that effected this change, a postage set of six stamps has been issued with designs showing Hong Kong as it is to-day. Each stamp carries a medallion portrait of King George VI, surmounted by a crown, and each carries the dates "1841-1941. The designs are arranged in this order: 2 cents brown and orange—street scene; 4c bright red and violet, ocean liner and native junk in the harbour; 5c green and black, University of Hong Kong; 15c carmine and black, view of the Harbour; 25c blue and light brown, Hong Kong Bank; dol. 1 brown and blue clipper ship under full sail in the Harbour, with a Pan American China Clipper preparing to land.

The beginning of British occupancy goes back to the "Opium War" of 1839-1842 when the harbour was used as a naval base for British ships. The island was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, the cession being confirmed a year later by the Treaty of Nanking.

The commerce of Hong Kong developed through many phases, from the opium trade which marked the first years of British rule to the tremendous import and export trade that now passes through the Harbour. It is also a port of call for the large passenger liners travelling in Rar Eastern Waters and was a favourite point of interest for tourists in the days when tourist travel counted for something. The lure of native shops and bazars where the hopful could always search for treasures at bargain prices, as well as the picturesque vistas of mountain and sea, so attractively presented on the new stamps brought a steady flow of sightseeing travellers to the port.

FRENCH ADDITIONS

Three more values have been added to the new French postage series portraying Marshal Petain. The new stamps are: 40 centimes red-brown, 80c blue-green and 2.50 Fr. blue.

BOLIVIAN ITEM

A Reproduction of a painting, "The Dream of Murillo" by A. G. Nogales, is the design of a new Bolivian stamp, printed in red and having a value of 45 centavos. The dates 1810-1940 are given in the lower corners of the adhesive. The painting pictures Murillo seated in a prison cell. One of Bolivia's foremost patriots, Pedro Domingo Murrillo was associated with these revolts of 1809-1810 that were the forerunners of the victorious fight for freedom to come fifteen years later. He led a 'coup d'etat' in La Paz in July, 1809, overthrowing the Spanish Government, but the patriots' success was short-lived Overwhelmingly outnumbered, they were defeated at Chacaltaya in October 1809. Murillo was cast into prison and condemned to deth He was executed on January 10th, 1810.

STAMPS FROM MEXICO

A charity stamp has been released from Mexico, with a value of one centavo, printed in carmine. The design is a portrait of Miguel Hidalgo. Father Hidalgo was another Latin-American patriot who led his people in their first, though fruitless, attempt to to win freedom from Spain. The revolt led by Father Hidalgo began on September 16th, 1810 with the capture of the prison at Dolores. Here again, the victory was brief. Overcome by superior forces, the priest and his followers were soon imprisoned by the Spaniards. and were executed at Chihuahua.

Another new Mexican item is a special delivery stamp in orange, with a value of 20 centavos. The design is similar to that of the present special delivery stamp picturing an Indian archer.

RUSSIAN COMMEMORATIVES APPEAR

Another philatelic fanfare has come from the Soviet Union, this time the object being to honour, and present to the world, the industrial and agricultural achievements of Russia. Each of the seven stamps is devoted to a major industry, and the designs are arranged thusly: 10 kopecs blue, coal miners; 45K violet, blast furnace; 20k blue, Moskwa-Volga Canal project; 30K brown, railroading typified by three types of locomotive; 50k brown, collective farming; 60k gray-brown, automobiles. planes and trucks; 1 ruble green, oil industry.

SLOVAKIAN AIRMAILS

A set of three Slovakian airmail stamps has appeared in a uniform design presenting transport plane and an eagle flying toward the sun. Values and colours are: 5 korunas violet-brown; 10k gray and 20k blue-green.

CACHET OFFERED

The United Boys' Brigade of America will sponsor a cachet for its 24th Hiennial Convention. Send prepared 6 3/4 envelope, plus 1 cent per cover forwarding fee, to Captain Joseph Becker, 128-42 150th St., South Ozone Park, L.I., New York.

NEW PARCEL POST ITEMS

A few weeks ago it was announced that Belgium's parcel post series had been overprinted with a large "B" as an emergency measure. These provisionals have now been replaced with a new series of parcel post stamps, using the designs featured on this type in 1923. There are twenty-four stamps in the new issue, with the upright values as follows: 10 centimes olive, 20c purple, 30c brown-orange. 40c blue, 50c green, 60c gray, 70c light green, 80c orange, 90c red-violet. The horizontal set is made up of 1 franc bright green, 2fr. brown, 3fr. gray, 4 fr. olive, 5fr. green, 5fr. red-violet, 6fr. orange, 7fr. violet, 8fr. light green, 9fr. blue, 10fr. violet, 20fr. ultramarine, 30fr. orange, 40fr. scarlet, 50fr. red-violet.

FORTHCOMING

Costa Rica has two stamp sets scheduled for early release. One is a series to commemorate the opening of the National University and the second is a commemorative set to honour the Association Football Championship Matches to be held in May. The postage set of the latter group will comprise a 75 centimos and a 1 colon values.

BRIEF NOTES

A set of postage due stamps has been released from Poland, consisting of these values: 10 groschen, 20gr., 30gr., and 50gr. The numeral of value, in large type, makes up the design and all stamps are printed in orange.

New Danish overprints have been made on the 7 ore light green and 6 ore gray of the numeral-of-value design, both of which have been overprinted "6" in black.

Peru has met a shortage of 5 centavos stamps by overprinting the 10c red of the 1938 series, picturing the "Motor Road" with the surcharge "Habilitada 5 cts."

A postage series is planned by Haiti to commemorate the Second Caribbean Conference, to be held at San Jose.

STAMP TEASERS

1. What stamp design has as its subject a group of monks laying the cornerstone of a monastery?
2. "5 years in 4" is the idea of what stamp design?
3. A scene showing goat herding appears on what adhesive?
4. The head of a giraffe is pictured on what stamp?
5. What postage paper carries a memorial tablet erected in honour of postal employees

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. A cluster of strawberries is pictured on a Bulgarian stamp of 1938.
2. A 1937 stamp of the Columbian Republic presents a view of Tequendama Falls.
3. Louis Brion is portrayed on 1934 postage paper of Curacao.
4. A Mexican stamp of 1934 shows a monument erected in honour of child heroes.
5. A native woman preparing cassava is pictured on a stamp of Jamaica.

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SADHANA AUSADHALAYA
DACCA-BENGAL
BOMBAY BRANCH:-455, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY. 2

Shrimati Vatsalaben Anjaria is an enthusiastic Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY The All India Children's Association

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar. Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Miss Navanindhben Makhijani is an energetic President of the Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I had been to Dadar Railway Station to see my sister off. Already the train had come full with passengers from the Bombay Central and more were getting in at Dadar. The doors were slammed, the whistle was given, and the long train, full of happy people so I expect, glided out.....

However old we grow we never get over the holiday feeling and that wonderful moment when the train begins to move—Little Vinu did not like to come out of the compartment, so much he desired to go away with sister;—but we should never feel half so jolly if there were not some one to see us off.

Someone else felt like that. I do not know his name. I just saw him speaking to a little boy with ragged clothes, when I got out of the local train, and walked on the platform of Dadar Station. "I say" he asked him "what's your name?"

"Bhikhu", answered the boy, who was rather astonished, but could not help answering the delightful smile, which had attracted me too.

"Well, look here, Bhikhu, I'm leaving Bombay by the next train, and there's nobody to wave me Goodbye. If I give you two annas will you wave to me?"

Maybe he had felt forlorn. Was there not a single soul in the vast multitude that he knew? He seemed to have been inspired, however, to have found a boy who had herhaps nothing in particular to do except watch the fascinating spectacle of trains coming in and going out, one by one.

Bhikhu Did His Bit

"I will", said Bhikhu, more astonished than before. He had seen previously people waving, and he liked the idea that he also could wave somebody. He was enthusiastic about it, "I'll wave as hard as I can."

The gentleman laughed, and walked away. Presently the keen eyes of Bhikhu spied him, leaning over the window. Friends were being ordered off, the porter clanged the bell. There was a deafening noise of goodbyes and last messages. I bade Goodbye to my sister too, and so did others who had come to see her off.

My eyes were on the gentleman: He was full of glee, and waved to his new friend, and Bhikhu, staring up, never losing sight of that cheerful face, waved a handkerchief hard, and shouted "Awjo" at the top of his voice.

I suddenly felt like joining him and I did. I believe the gentleman was surprised at it; but he seemed to be a sport: He thoroughly enjoyed it. We waved at each other all right, and I wonder if we ever going to see each other again

Little Bhikhu had also been the source of my inspiration, besides that unknown gentleman. So I too gave him two annas. And I told him, "That's not for waving to me of course!"

I fancy he was more astonished than ever; but before we could converse any longer, my Local had entered the platform, and I just got into the train and went away: Little Bhikhu was still looking at the four annas he held in his palm!

* * * *

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

At Bombay, the oldest Balkan-ji-Bari centre is at Khar. It was started nearly six years ago. Most of the children who had joined the Association first are now in the Matriculation Class or in Colleges. It would be a delightful thing if they came to the meetings and helped their younger brothers and sisters to play, to sing and to relate stories.

It has been observed that although children of all communities and nationalities have been attending the weekly Sunday meetings, yet all others excepting the Gujarati children cannot find any interest in them as the workers have been Gujarati-speaking friends so far. Thus the language has handicapped the work a great deal.

Now, however, Shrimati Indumati Naik has decided to run a centre for the Marathi-knowing boys and girls, at Khar, with the help of some of her friends. In all probability the beginning of the centre will be made to-day. This will be a happy news for the Marathi-knowing children of Khar in particular and of the neighbouring suburbs in general, and it is hoped that they would take best advantage of it.

The school vacations are over and soon now the Balkan-ji-Bari activities at other centres of Bombay will start. Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari recently celebrated Poet Rabindranath Tagore's birthday. Songs, stories and sports were arranged, and at the end a party was given to all children who attended the gathering. The arrangement was looked after by Syt. Pritamdas Krishalani and the party was managed by Shrimati Rukma Thadhani.

Members and Friends of the Balkan-ji-Bari: Most of the above boys and girls are enrolled in our great Brotherhood; others will be glad to see themselves on this page.

* * * *

Wanted A Pen-Friend

Bro. Nizamuddin S. Gorekar, (a Senior B.A. student at the St. Xavier's College), Fangar. House, opp. Jame-Masjid, Kalyan, wants a pen-friend from Bombay proper or suburbs. Will any brother, interested in pen-friendship, kindly drop a letter to him?

And, yes, please "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", as per your desire, has been arranged to be sent to you by V.P.P. which it is hoped, you will accept.

* * * *

Is Science Wasting Time?

By Abdul Sadique Khan

A famous Scientist has confessed that it took him four months to calculate the exact distance from the earth to the sun. When asked what direct use his labours were to mankind, he blindly replied: "None."

Scientists seem to derive considerable satisfaction in unearthing information that appears to be useless. One in America has just discovered at great pains that bees are deaf and cannot see red. Another, that eighty per cent of all parrots are left-footed. A third, that sheep remain awake a little more than thirteen hours daily, and spend half their time eating. And a fourth has proved that insect traps equipped with blue lights lure seven times as many females as males.

What they hope to do with their information no one but they can tell!

* * * *

Say This Quickly!

By Dominic Mascarenhas

In Chicago lived two men—a chip-chopper and a chopchipper. One day the chipchopper said to the chopchipper: "If you chop my chops I will chip your chops." So the chipcopper chipped the chopchipper's chops and the chopchipper chopped the chipchopper's chips, and neither chips nor chops were mixed.

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari: On an Excursion

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

The Painted Paper Case

"I SUPPOSE it doesn't mean anything to you that gangland rubbed out the man we were trailing and stole our evidence. You have to read the funnies."

The sarcasm was lost on Inspector Ferret, who continued to study the scrap of paper he had picked from the floor near the body of the murdered gangster.

"If you think those are bloodstains on that newspaper," the detective sergeant tried again, "you're crazy. That's roof paint from that can in the corner."

Inspector Ferret had a puzzled look on his face, as he replied: "Look, Sergeant, this doesn't make sense. That paint was used on the roof, not here inside. Nothing else in this room has a drop of paint on it, but this bit of newsprint is so covered with paint there is only a letter visible here and there."

Then the inspector suddenly had a hunch.

"Wait!" he said, "I've got it! Those letters that are not blotted out with paint form a cipher message. Trigger Tracy wrote it for his boss before Scull's gang got him. He figured the police would overlook this soiled paper, and when his boss came back to the bungalow, he'd find it. I knew those boys had a code of some kind and any cipher that Trigger Tracy could remember should be easy to solve."

This is the strangely-lettered message the inspector found:

HSCCPD NKXCC'N UTA LFN
WDFVVPQ UP SM WLP AXMBFCTE
S VXW WLP VFVPDN SM FM
TCQ KTGGPP KFM FMQ WLDPE
SW TXW TG WLP ESMQTE
SMWT WLP KDPPH
ZTX KFM BPW SW
FW CTE WSQP

Can you solve the cryptogram that enabled Inspector Ferret to obtain the incriminating documents which the racketeer had sent his man to remove from his bungalow before the police could raid it?

FOWL PLAY

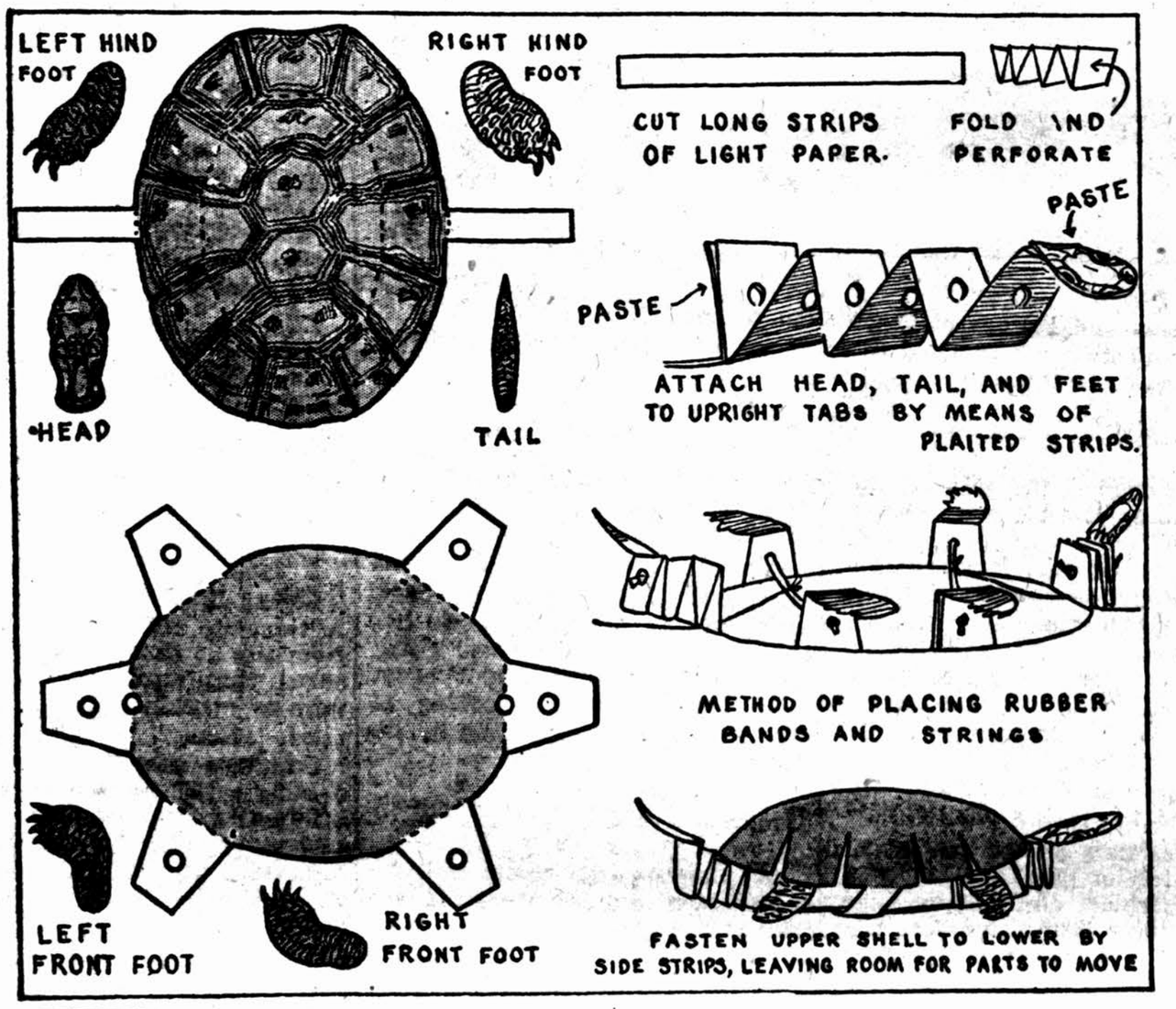
BARNYARD fowl are very susceptible to a simple form of hypnotism. As far back as the seventeenth century, a Jesuit priest, Father Athanasius Kircher, performed an experiment with a rooster, which repeatedly turns up to mystify boys and girls of new generations.

Place a rooster on a table and tie his legs together (this is not always necessary). Then draw a white chalk mark on the table, starting close to the rooster's beak as shown in the illustration at right. When the legs are then untied, the bird remains motionless in a deep sort of sleep from which it is not quickly aroused. The same sort of experiment may be performed with hens and various other birds.

Together Yet Separate

It is possible for two persons to stand on one sheet of newspaper, a single page, which is placed in such a position that the two persons will be unable to touch one another. Can you do it?

LTLTENENANEAEKRM

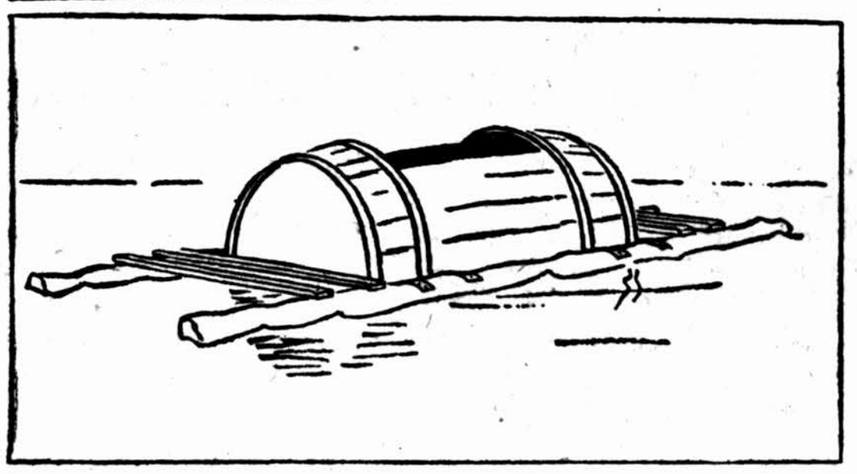

LEFT HIND FOOT
RIGHT HIND FOOT
HEAD
TAIL
CUT LONG STRIPS OF LIGHT PAPER.
FOLD AND PERFORATE
PASTE
PASTE
ATTACH HEAD, TAIL, AND FEET TO UPRIGHT TABS BY MEANS OF PLAITED STRIPS.
METHOD OF PLACING RUBBER BANDS AND STRINGS
LEFT FRONT FOOT
RIGHT FRONT FOOT
FASTEN UPPER SHELL TO LOWER BY SIDE STRIPS, LEAVING ROOM FOR PARTS TO MOVE

Turtle Cut-Out

HERE is a little toy to keep Dorothy occupied while you do the cross-word puzzle. Mount the left half of this drawing on stiff paper. Cut out the eight parts of the turtle. On the upper shell cut in, following the heavy black lines, and fold on the dotted lines to give an effect of roundness. Cut long strips of ordinary writing paper and fold into accordion-like plaits. Punch holes through the centers of six such folded strips, as well as in the places shown in the lower shell. Paste one end of a paper strip on each of the folded-up tabs of the lower shell, and paste the required foot, tail or head on the other end of the strip.

Thread a rubber band through the holes connecting the front feet and connect the rear feet with another band. Use small bands at the head and tail. The ends of the rubbers are secured with knots. Now attach a string to each of the rubber bands connecting the feet and thread these strings through the two holes at the bottom of the lower shell. Finally, fasten the upper shell to the lower shell by means of the side tabs on the upper shell.

Bend the legs slightly downward so that they touch the floor and move the turtle by pulling at the strings. Drag it along some rough surface for best results.



Homemade Boat

AT this season of the year every boy who lives near a pond, lake or stream has a desire for a boat. Quite a satisfactory boat, not easily capsized, may be easily and quickly assembled if a substantial and water-tight barrel is available.

An opening, large enough to move about in, is first neatly cut out, between the hoops of one side of the barrel. Two logs or timbers, six inches or more in diameter and about twice as long as the barrel, together with four tie pieces up to two by four inches and about one foot longer than the width of the barrel, are the only lumber necessary. A handful of large nails or spikes, a few tacks and four lengths of metal straps off old barrels or boxes are needed.

The four wooden tie pieces are firmly attached across the top from one log to another so that the barrel will fit snugly in the center. The barrel is supported between the logs by the metal straps encircling under it and attached to the underneath hoops with very short nails or tacks which will not penetrate the barrel. The ends of the straps are firmly fixed to the top of the logs on each side of the barrel. See illustration above.

Test of Strength

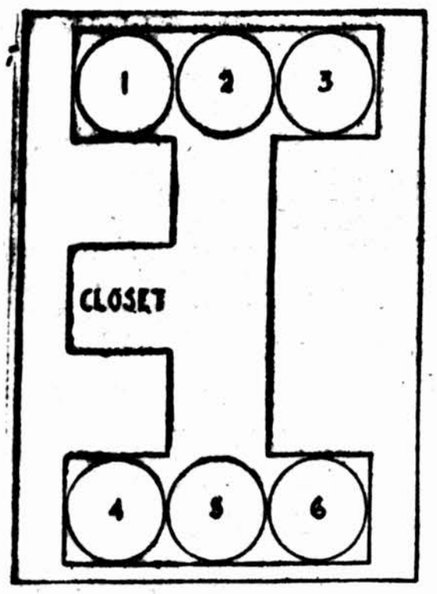
HERE is a way you may pose as having unusual strength when actually very little is required, provided that the conditions you set are followed exactly.

Select a person of about equal size and strength as yourself. Tell him that you will hold your fingers together in front of him at shoulder level and that it will be impossible for him to pull them apart, if he takes your wrists, as illustrated, and pulls steadily to the right and left, and does not jerk them apart. By keeping your finger-tips pressed firmly together, you will find that even a person of superior strength will find it almost impossible to separate them.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31.)

A Weighty Problem

DOLORES tried many reducing methods before she discovered the one that really worked. The secret of her present weight-losing is that the scales are not true. Dolores loses an eighth of a pound for every pound she weighs. That accounts for the 105 pounds registered on the dial. You just know a girl as shapely as Dolores cannot be that light. What is Dolores' true weight?



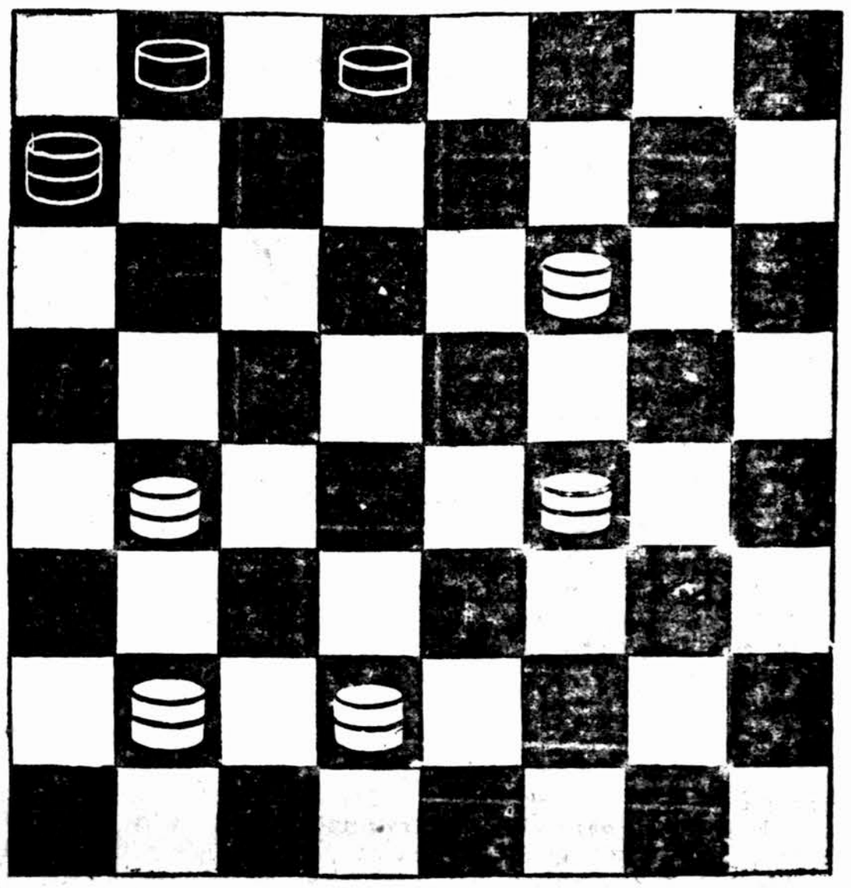
Barrel Puzzle

A MERCHANT had an odd-shaped shed in which he stored six barrels of flour. Three barrels just fitted into each end. The passageway between was just the width of a barrel, and the closet was used to temporarily store a barrel when it became necessary to move them around.

It bec me necessary to move the barrels marked 1, 2 and 3, into the spaces occupied by barrels 4, 5 and 6. How did he reverse the positions of all six barrels within the limits of the passageway and the closet?

(For Solutions See page 39)

WINNING AGAINST ODDS



IT looks bad for the black checkers, doesn't it? But black can win very quickly if he makes the proper moves. It's black's move, and if he makes the right one, it's curtains for the whites. Can you do it?

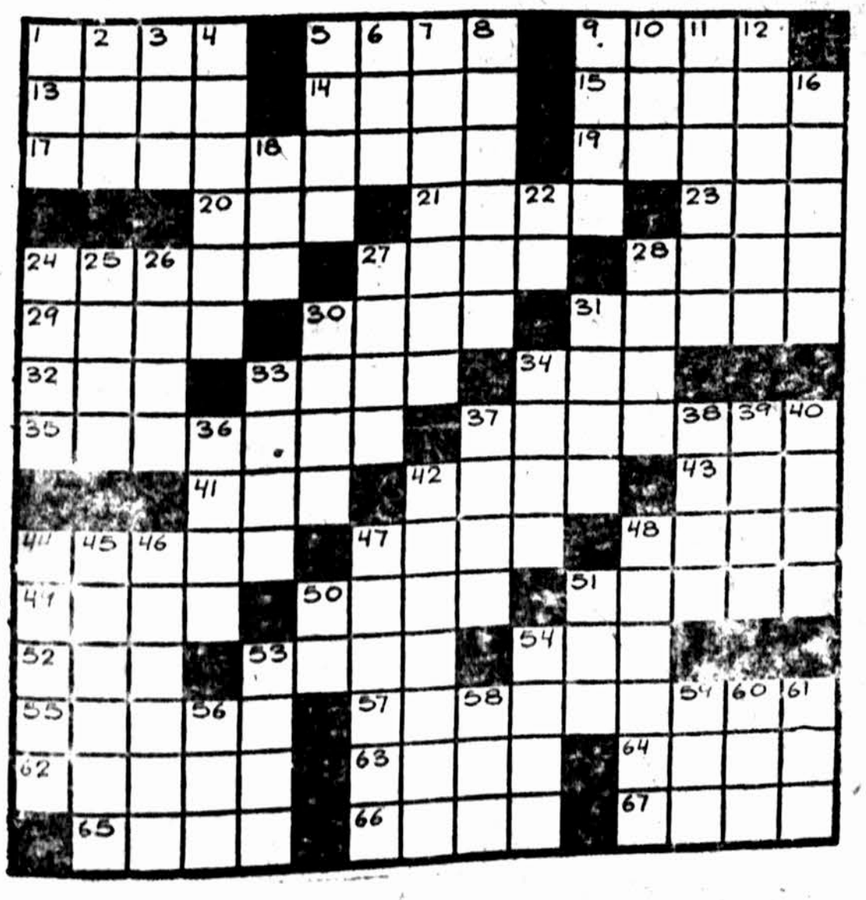
Cross-Quiz Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Walking stick
5—Domestic animals
9—Burn partially
13—Cuckoos
14—Mine entrance
15—Rounded projections
17—In what city was "The Star Spangled Banner" written?
19—Expiate
20—Garden implement
21—Military force
23—Simpleton
24—What early Greek collected and corrected the medical knowledge of his time?
27—Feminine name
28—Sown; in heraldry
29—Declare
30—Liberate
31—Founded
32—Utensil for cooking
33—Possessive pronoun
34—French coin
35—Hallways
37—What was the first name of the president who succeeded Taylor?
41—Skill in performance
42—Market
43—Extinct bird
44—Long for
47—Means of entrance
48—Tip
49—Actor's part
50—Cut the outer part from
51—Long-handled spoon
52—White linen vestment
53—Testament
54—Put on
55—Thin piece
57—Who was the Knight of the Swan?
62—Spanish title
63—Who was the father of English socialism?
64—Tardy
65—Garment
66—Tidings
67—Being

VERTICAL

1—Vehicle
2—Literary collection
3—Nothing
4—Who saved her people from the destruction planned by Haman?
5—Arrived
6—Fuss
7—Harangues
8—Who wrote "Tristram Shandy"?
9—Who was the author of the Compromise of 1850?
10—Torrid
11—Dwellings
12—Give a new designation
16—Mended with stitches
18—Electrified particle
22—Mother
24—Gaze
25—English river
26—People akin to the Lithuanians
27—Makes a mistake
28—Who was the first king of Israel?
30—Measures of length
31—Catapult
33—Contract for the labor of
34—Former title
36—Talk madly
37—Husband or wife
38—Among
39—Revolve
40—Fruit of the palm
42—Who wrote "Dr. Faustus"?
44—Crude
45—Cylindrical body
46—Animal deficient in pigment
47—Liquid measure
48—Interweave
50—Greek letter
51—What is the missing part of the name of the former movie star: —— Chaney?
53—Existed
54—Lairs
56—Male swan
58—Chop
59—Short-napped fabric
60—Possessive pronoun
61—Born



Monsoon Is Here—And How!

Notice To Advertisers

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IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The SENTINEL

A Story Well-Told

(Continued From Page 8)

sion of my cousin would have brought him a fortune in Hollywood. You could almost see as if he was about to participate at the funeral of his best friend, perhaps several best friends and his face registered a deep sorrow—a sorrow which should be distinguishing trade-mark of undertakers but never is. Accustomed even as I was to his tactics, I couldn't but feel the solemnity of the occasion, when slowly almost tearfully, heaving a deep sigh he said,

"Grannie darling, please don't ask me the painful details. You know Iqbal, poor man, I am so cut up at the idea of his wife's pending widowhood. I spent the night with him, I mean at his bedside."

"What are you saying," said the now-thoroughly-caught Grannie, "You don't mean to say, that he is dead. He was your best friend and the one whom I liked best."

"No Grannie," my cousin had in the meantime made for himself a cup of tea and with a refreshing sip continued, "No Grannie, he is not exactly dead, as one might say but his life has become a flickering flame. You know the flame that flickers, I mean the candle that is dying throws a last shadow...anyhow, you remember the can accident last week?"

"Car accident," Grannie said hastily, "Don't tell me that he was in that."

He was munching a toast now and gave a splutter or two and took some more tea to wash it down.

"Yes, Grannie that was Iqbar..... ...pass me the jam, Fatty.....yes, now he has got poisoning of the blood", and he bent down to put a large spoonful of jam on the toast."

"And then," egged on our Grannie.

"Yes and his temperature shot up to one hundred and fifteen point six I couldn't very well leave him in that condition, now could I?"

Grannie drew a deep breath of sympathy and with great vigour seconded his assertion, "Certainly not, how could you! His poor wife! how she must have suffered."

"And his five year child's said he in a voice choked with tears. He took off his glasses and began wiping them with his kerchief. One would have been surprised not to find them blurred with tears.

I shot a side glance at him and said very gently, "But is Iqbal married?"

The facts were, and he knew that I knew, that Iqbal was not, has never been and possibly never will be married. It looks could kill, I never would have been alive to tell the tale.

He said, "You have always been an ignorant girl, Fatty. He has now been married for four years and if I am not mistaken Grannie herself was at his wedding. Isn't that so Grannie? You remember that wedding....."

Grannie was still immersed in sad thoughts and said,

"I don't remember, perhaps I may have been. Poor boy I am sorry for him. You haven't eaten anything darling, shall I order you something hot?"

The darling who had already eaten four toasts and emtied the best part of the jar of jam, not to mention three cups of tea, looked at me surreptitiously and said almost in a whimper.

"I don't feel like eating anything Grannie, but if you insist I don't mind some hot buttered toast. I am feeling so weak being up all night that I could almost drop down. On one side the poor future widow was having fainting fits and the children crying so piteously and the worry of your cold' I kept wondering if you were taking the medicines. Fatty is so careless and forgetful!"

You are at liberty to judge of my feelings at this remark and I could have rent him to bits there and then, when Grannie butted in,

"Darling boy, don't worry about my cold but if you feel so upset why not spend another night at your friend's house?"

This was a most encouraging bit of news for him and he promptly said,

"Certainly Grannie, I will go directly after dinner but, Fatty, will you remember to give Grannie her medicines?"

I just looked at him and said, "Yes, yes I will remember all the medicines and you can spend the night without the least home anxiety, but don't you think Grannie, you would like to go over in the afternoon and see Iqbal's wife yourself?"

"It is a good idea, child," said Grannie, but cousin mine looked at me with a terrible glance and said,

"Fatty, have you no heart to expose Grannie to the cold wind?"

"We can go in a closed car." I persisted.

Asaf got thoroughly roused at this. "I must say, Fatty, you have not the least consideration for your Grandmother. Do not listen to this feather-brained girl, Grannie, the cold will get your throat."

A maid at this stage brought up six or seven buff envelopes and Asaf said,

"What? so many telegrams".

"They must be for me," Grannie said, "I was rather worried and sent off a few telegrams to your friends."

"What about? Asaf tremblingly enquired.

She was slitting open an envelope mechanically and merely said,

"Just to ask if you had slept at any of your friends."

My darling cousin gave one great gasp. dragged his chair back and swallowing a big lump in his throat said, "Excuse me, Grannie, I will be back directly."

Having said which, he got up and shot through the open door like greased lightening. I am in the occasional habit of giving myself full marks and in the present one I feel I certainly deserved them as I never flickered an eyelid and when I looked up and saw Grannie, her mouth had formed an O of amazement and was bewilderingly looking at the opened telegrams. She merely said, "Fatima dear, how is it that all the telegrams say he spent the night at their houses. How could he have been with all of them?"

I got up and looked through the window. My darling cousin was running like a hare and was by now at the far end of the garden. And the flowers were all in full bloom. . . .

(END).

I got rid of my cold almost overnight

My head was so congested I couldn't sleep—I could feel my cold getting worse.
I decided to use some Mistol and see if that wouldn't loosen the congestion.
As soon as I put Mistol in my nose, the stuffed-up feeling began to disappear. I could breathe easily again and, before I knew it, I was sound asleep. In the morning I felt well enough to go out.
Mistol certainly brings quick relief from colds, Calcutta throat, and stuffed-up head. Doctors say you should use Mistol regularly because it removes germ-carrying mucus from the nose and throat. You then avoid many contagious ailments that originate there.
Mistol Drops for the NOSE and THROAT
Mistol Drops

...at the first sign of a cold, use

Mistol

For sale at all chemists, stores, and bazaars

MM 8

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

"DIDN'T you hear the siren?" asked an A. R. P. warden, advising an old countryman to take cover. With enemy 'planes droning overhead, the man was still strolling about the streets, puffing at his pipe.

"Yes, I heard 'un," said the old man, "but that bain't nothing to do with me. I lives at—," giving the name of his village, five miles away.

Andrew: "Call in and see me whenever you like, I'm always at home."

Visitor: "Why, don't you ever go out?"

Andrew: "Go out, man! I'm paying thirty-five shillings a week for this house, and I intend to get value for my money."

HOLLAND GROANS UNDER NAZI RAJ

(Continued From Page 2)

cattle must be similarly reduced. Milk production has diminished by one milliard litres.

OIL: Housewives always used large quantities for cooking; now get half-a-bottle twice a year and must surrender butter or margarine coupons for this.

BUTTER: Shortage has created new product called "boter bindmiddel"—mainly gelatine and starch.

TEA AND COFFEE: Two oz. of tea or 10 oz. of coffee a month. Dutch do not relish ersatz tea of herbs and leaves or toasted acorn coffee.

EGGS: One egg a week, if lucky—in a country which in peace produced 2,500,000,000 eggs and consumed 1,000,000,000 of these.

New shoes are unobtainable by the Dutch although factories are kept going. A vast new factory recently opened in Nymegen employs 5,000 but produce does not reach Dutch market.

Persons with income of £200 a year are not allowed to buy any new shoes; they are supposed to have sufficient reserves.

Th commonest advertisement in German-controlled Dutch Press is firewood "Wanted" and "For Sale." This is because of coal shortage. Those wanting coal ration cards have to stand for three or four hours in the cold and then rarely get one the same day.

Dutch petrol stations now resemble carpenters' shops, as sale of wood blocks for thousands of gas generating machines imported from Germany is restricted to petrol distributing companies. All Dutch petrol stocks confiscated by Germany; rubber tyres had to be surrendered.

The Germans have had to introduce "experimental" people's kitchens in Rotterdam, where 4,000 people are supplied daily with a meagre meal. Fifty more such kitchens will be erected if the result is "satisfactory."

HITLER'S SECRET SPY

(Continued from Page 1)

the spring of that year German propaganda had constantly raised the question of the Ukraine At the end of April, a few days before Litvinoff's dismissal, the matter, at Goebbels' orders, was suddenly dropped. No more was heard about the Ukraine, and Stalin was happy to see this potential danger averted. It would seem certain that Germany used the Ukraine agitation solely in order to hasten the conclusion of the agreement with Russia. After this, events moved quickly. Molotoff's realistic policy bore immediate fruit. What Molotoff, however, did not foresee, was the unexpected collapse of France, a catastrophe which upset all Russian calculations. These had been based on the assumption that a large part of Germany's armed forces would be tied down in the West.

Russia Alarmed

With the entry of the Germans into Bulgaria, Russia's situation has become extremely uncomfortable. On the most cautious reading of the facts, it may be said that the Soviet Government senses the danger of war and is taking measures against a possible clash with Germany True. the attitude of the Russian press is extremely reserved and the papers are taking great pains to emphasize pro-German sentiments. Both the selection of news and the manner of its presentation favour Germany. Everything is avoided which could possibly displease Germany Recently even Bismarck's "Gedanken and Erinnerungen" have been published by the official government press. and Wagner's "Die Walkuere" has been produced at the Moscow Opera House. More significant than these manifestations of sympathy for the German people ("Pravda" speaks invariably of "good relations between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Germany", never using the word "states") are certain economic measures recently enacted by the Russian government, which are in the nature of preliminary war measures. One of these concerns the railways and their use for the transport of troops. Another demands better and speedier supplies of essential consumption goods, a third, the collection of scrap metal and useful by-products of all kinds.

Russian economy, in fact. reveals at this juncture several weaknesses. According to "Pravda" and "Izvestia" of January 12th 1941 there is a serious shortage of goods, including—to mention only a few—trucks, tiles, textiles and woollen goods, boots and shoes. glass, chemical and metal wares. Germany is well aware of these weak points in Russia's economic armour and is quite capable of exploiting this knowledge. Along the Russian frontier—(in former Poland) a big German army lies behind fortified lines. That, however will not prevent Soviet Russia from abandoning her neutrality, if the German advance in the south east is to be arrested. How far that advance will extend before Russia had recourse to arms. it is hard to say. In this war of shifting fronts many decisions depend upon day-to-day changes in the situation. The fact that the Soviet Union is recalling its minister to Jugoslavia. Plotinkoff. at so critical a moment, suggests that she intends to withdraw behind her own defences. Russia's foreign policy to a large extent reflects her own internal weakness. Molotoff's "realistic" and Macchiavellian policy has brought his country to a fateful pass Nevertheless Soviet Russia despite internal weakness. has such potential power that. if thrown into the scales it may play an unexpectedly large part in Eastern Europe.

WANDERING THROUGH THE CENTURIES!

(Continued from Page 5)

by the sun, makes one think of the long history of the race.

If her parents can afford it, a gipsy girl is married when she is twelve. In some tribes a father, wishing to find a wife for his son, carries a bottle of wine, round which a handkerchief has been wrapped. He says: 'I have lost a little cow.' Someone with a marriagable daughter then replies that he can have the lost animal for such and such a sum. The result of this arrangement is a feast which lasts for three days.

Wedding Customs

At the wedding ceremony the scene is one of vivid beauty and glittering colour. A large campfire burns within a circle made by tents and wagons; the women, young and old, occupy one half of the circle, the men the other. On a heap of raw hides sit the bridal couple, and the faces of all are illuminated by the flames.

The bridegroom's father pays the price of the bride to her mother, bargaining over the last coin. The men, including the father and brothers of the bride, support the other men against the women, accusing them of avarice. While the contest lasts the bride and groom maintain a prolonged conversation, as if the discussion that surrounds them is no affair of theirs.

At length after several hours the discussion subsides. The bridegroom takes the oath, and the bride solemnly promises that she will leave him as soon as her love for him dies. A little incision is then made on the left wrist of the man and on the right wrist of the woman; the hands are tied together so that the respective bloods may mingle.

In India to-day there are many gipsies who are perhaps the most interesting people of the plains The women of these tribes are, as a rule, somewhat indifferent to morals, with the result that the Indian gipsies form a very mixed race, some showing the fairer skin and finer features of the higher castes, while others display the black and coarse noses of the Dravidians

Excellent Dancers

Gipsy women have always excelled at dancing; their lithe, strong bodies, burned by heat, strengthened by cold, perform miracles of movement. Whatever gipsies do, or whatever gipsies are, they almost always carry some musical instruments; they are happiest when they are evolving melodies, accompaniments and dances.

The long story of their wanderings is evoked by the slow rhythmic throbbing that quickens gradually to a frenzy of sound. The dances continue far into the night, and when daylight breaks, the gipsies are already moving on towards some new pitch.

In the Punjab, there favourite tunes are Mahiya and Balo, which are popular amongst all classes and are on everybody's lips. It is amongst them that one really finds traditional folk songs—the voice of Mother India.

"Treasure Island"

(Continued From Page 9)

fore, that he was now trying to map out his plans. Silver's conversant was Israel Hands, the pirate who later tried to stab Jim in the back.

LAND!

While the boy was slowly freezing with fear, the watch cried, "Land!" In the commotion that followed, Jim scrambled safely from the barrel.

Jim sought the Squire, the Doctor, and Captain Smollett, to whom he told what he had heard. Captain Smollett determined to postpone the mutiny if he could possibly do so; thus he ordered, "Afternoon ashore!" for all men. He hoped to give John Silver an opportunity of talking the men into waiting until they had found and stowed the treasure, before taking mutinous action.

But as it happened, Captain Smollett could not wait for mutiny; he had to take the first step himself. The schooner's owner and captain heard the death cry of a man on shore, which was shortly followed by a second man's scream of agony. They knew that John Silver was getting rid of those seamen who would not fall into line with mutiny.

A BARGAIN.

Captain Smollett acted at once. When John Silver returned to his boats on shore, he found that Captain Smollett and his small party had taken possession of Flint's stockade, an almost impregnable stronghold. While the and ammunition acrosss the loyal party had moved provisions and ammunition across the water into the fortification built by the pirate Flint for emergencies.

That night the pirates attacked the stockade. In the fight Captain Smollett used his few men carefully; they succeeded in routing the pirates. Only two men within the stockade were hit, whereas several pirates fell. The ratio between the two factions was beginning to approach a balance.

At this point Jim Hawkins again vitally affected the fate of his friends. In boyish disregard for danger, he slipped out to explore the island. By accident he ran into Ben Gunn, marooned there by pirates. They made a bargain, for each could help the other. Then using Ben's boat Jim rowed to the schooner, which was guarded by two pirates, and boarded her. Cutting the anchor Jim let her drift while he hid and spied upon the pirate guard. Drunk on rum, they were fighting.

One pirate received his death blow. The other fell wounded, the latter being Israel Hands. Jim stepped forward and spoke to Israel. The boy steered the schooner toward a hiding place, but not before Israel had tried to stab him. When the ship was almost at anchor, Israel hurled his dagger, pinning Jim to the mast.

But fortune intervened. The schooner grounded and turned on her keel. Israel fell overboard and being severely wounded, he drowned. Jim wriggled free and set out to find his friends.

THE END

He found instead, John Silver and his pirates. Silver declared Jim to be valuable hostage so he spared his life for the moment. The next day Silver led his men to the spot where Flint had buried the gold, but they found only a deep hole in the ground. At that moment of furious disappointment, the pirates turned to kill Silver and Jim. But rifles spat from the woods around. Ben Gunn had followed Jim.

The pirate crew was finished. They fled or fell. This ended the treasure hunt; Ben Gunn had long before this found and hidden the gold. He now gave it all to the Spire in return for passage back to England. Jim revealed the schooner's hiding place and received forgiveness for his foolhardy stunts. The Squire's party stowed the treasure and left this island which they hoped never to see again.

John Silver knew his luck when they did not leave him marooned; fearing to be hanged, he escaped at the first port.

There was gold enough and to spare to make every member of the party rich beyond expectations.

(Copyright)

Puzzle Solutions

CRYPTOGRAM: Killer Scull's mob has trapped me in the bungalow. I put the papers in an old coffee can and threw it out of the window into the creek. You can get it at low tide.

Weighty Problem: Each pound of the 105 registered on the faulty scale represents ⅞ of a pound of the true weight. Therefore, we have only to divide 105 by ⅞ to get the correct number of pounds, which is 120.

Checker Puzzle: The second black in the topline is sacrificed to the nearest white king. The first checker is then sacrificed to the same king, which puts the black king in a position to clear the board of whites.

Barrel Puzzle: A total of 18 operations is required to reverse the position of the barrels. (1) Move No. 5 into the closet. (2) Move No. 2 into the space of No. 5. (3) Move No. 3 into the passageway between the closet and the lower end. (4) Move No. 5 into the original upper space of No 3. (5) Move No. 3 into the original upper space of No. 2. (6) Move No. 2 into the closet. (7) Move No. 6 into the passageway between the closet and the upper end. (8) Move No. 2 into the original lower space of No. 6. (9) Move No. 6 into the closet. (10) Move No. 3 into the original lower space of No. 5. (11) Move No. 1 into the passageway between the closet and the lower end. (12) Move No. 6 into the original upper space of No. 1. (13) Move No. 1 into the original upper space of No. 2. (14) Move No. 3 into the passageway between the closet and the upper end. (15) Move No. 4 into the closet. (16) Move No. 3 into the original lower space of No. 4. (17) Move No. 1 into the lower end. (18) Move No. 4 into the upper end.

Newspaper Trick: The paper is placed under a closed door and each person stands on half the paper on each side of door.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE elderly spinsters were looking after two evacuee children. Later a third arrived, an independent little Cockney, aged eleven. On his first evening he was allowed to sit up with his hostesses after the other children had gone to bed.

Polite boredom set in. At about a quarter to ten the lad could bear it no longer.

"Well," he said brightly, "If you two would like to pop out for a quick one, I'll keep my eye on the kids upstairs."

* * * *

"I HOPE you enjoyed your game with the major," said the hostess to one of her guests. "He's very clever at cards, isn't he?"

"He certainly is," replied the guest. "He started by telling my fortune, and now he's counting it."

* * * *

"DON'T they teach you to salute in your company?" roared the major to Patrick Malone, who had passed him without raising his hand.

"Yes, sir," replied Pat.

"Then why didn't you salute?"

"Well, sir," said Pat, "I didn't want to attract more attention than necessary because I'm not supposed to be out without a pass."

* * * *

THEY were having their first quarrel.

"I'm disappointed." said the husband. "When we were first married I thought you were an angel!"

"Yes,', retorted his wife. "I suppose that's why you never bought me any clothes."

* * * *

DURING a lull in the conversation at a dinner-party the hostess was unfortunate enough to emit a loud rasping hiccup. A Frenchman, sitting by her, immediately apologized profusely, as if he had committed the faux pas. When the ladies had left the dining-room, an American asked the Frenchman why he had acted in this manner.

"As monsieur knows, we are a chivalrous people", was the reply. "I saw that madam was embarrassed, so I tried to throw the blame on myself."

Presently the men joined the ladies upstairs. After a little while the American found himself in conversation with his hostess in the middle of a group of guests.

Suddenly the alarming incident was repeated—the hostess hiccuped again.

The American turned quickly to the assembled guests, and announced with an engaging smile, "Folks, this one is on me!"

A TRAMP who had been exploring chicken coops heard that the sheriff was after him. Hastily he sought the railway station and asked for a ticket to the end of the line on the fastest train.

"Our fastest train left just ten minutes ago," he was told.

"Well", gasped the would-be tourist, "jes' give me a ticket an' point out de track!"

* * * *

A SLIGHTLY hilarious guest at a party embraced a strange woman by mistake. He apologized: "Excuse me madam," he said "but I thought you were my wife,"

"You're a nice sort of husband for any woman to have, you clumsy, tipsy, brute," said the woman, angrily.

"There," exclaimed the convival one, triumphantly, "you talk just like her, too."

* * * *

"HEARD about Mrs. Green's bad luck?" said Mrs. Blobbs over the fence.

"No; what is it?" asked Mrs. Nobbs, eagerly.

"Her husband's run away' said Mrs. Blobbs. gloatingly; "and what's more, he's robbed her of every penny she had."

"Well I never!" gasped Mrs. Nobbs. "Poor dear! And she only married him because she was so scared of burglars!"

BROWN said he would teach his parrot to say "Hullo" in an hour. He started and went at it for thirty minutes without his parrot taking the slightest notice.

At last the bird turned his head and, fixing Brown with a cold eye, screamed: "Number engaged."

* * * *

THE cook was having a day off and she came down wearing a very stylish frock.

"Why, Mary," said her employer, admiringly, "what a nice dress. It would be hard to distinguish the mistress from the cook."

"Don't you worry, mum," replied Mary. "The cooking would tell."

* * * *

A FUSSY little man entered a tea-shop, sat down at a table and eyed with disfavour a few crumbs lying there.

Picking up the cloth by its four corners, he strutted to the doorway, shook the cloth into the street, returned to his table, replaced the cloth and sat down again.

By this time the waitress was there for his order. Glaring at her angrily, he said: "Do you know who I am? I'm Mr. Deacon, from the Hall".

"Really!" replied the girl calmly I thought you were Mr. Bats from the Belfry!"

THE first day he went into the restaurant he ordered brown bread with his meal. The waitress brought white.

The second day he ordered brown bread and again she brought white. The third day he ordered brown, and again got white.

This went on for a week. On the eighth day he decided that the only way to get what he wanted was to order the opposite. So, having ordered lunch, he added: "And bring me some white bread."

"But", said the waitress", "aren't you the gentleman that always has brown?"

* * * *

DORIS, a doctor's daughter, was met one day by her aunt, who asked her why she was not at school.

"We are not going to school this week." she said. "There's an expectant bomb in our hockey field."

* * * *

THE business man sought to cut the interview short.

"Let me remind you," he observed coldly, "that my time is worth a pound a minute."

The other was not impressed.

"By Jove," he said, sympathizingly, "it's jolly rough on you when they put the clock on, isn't it?"

Our Humorist At Large

Irate Tramp: "Somebody cheatin'. Fatty, for one, ain't played the 'and I give 'im."

Art Dealer: "It is a valuable old warming pan, Sir."

Customer: "May be, but it wouldn't be any good to me if I bought it. I couldn't play the thing."

She: "If I refused you would you commit suicide?"

He: "Well, that has been my usual custom."

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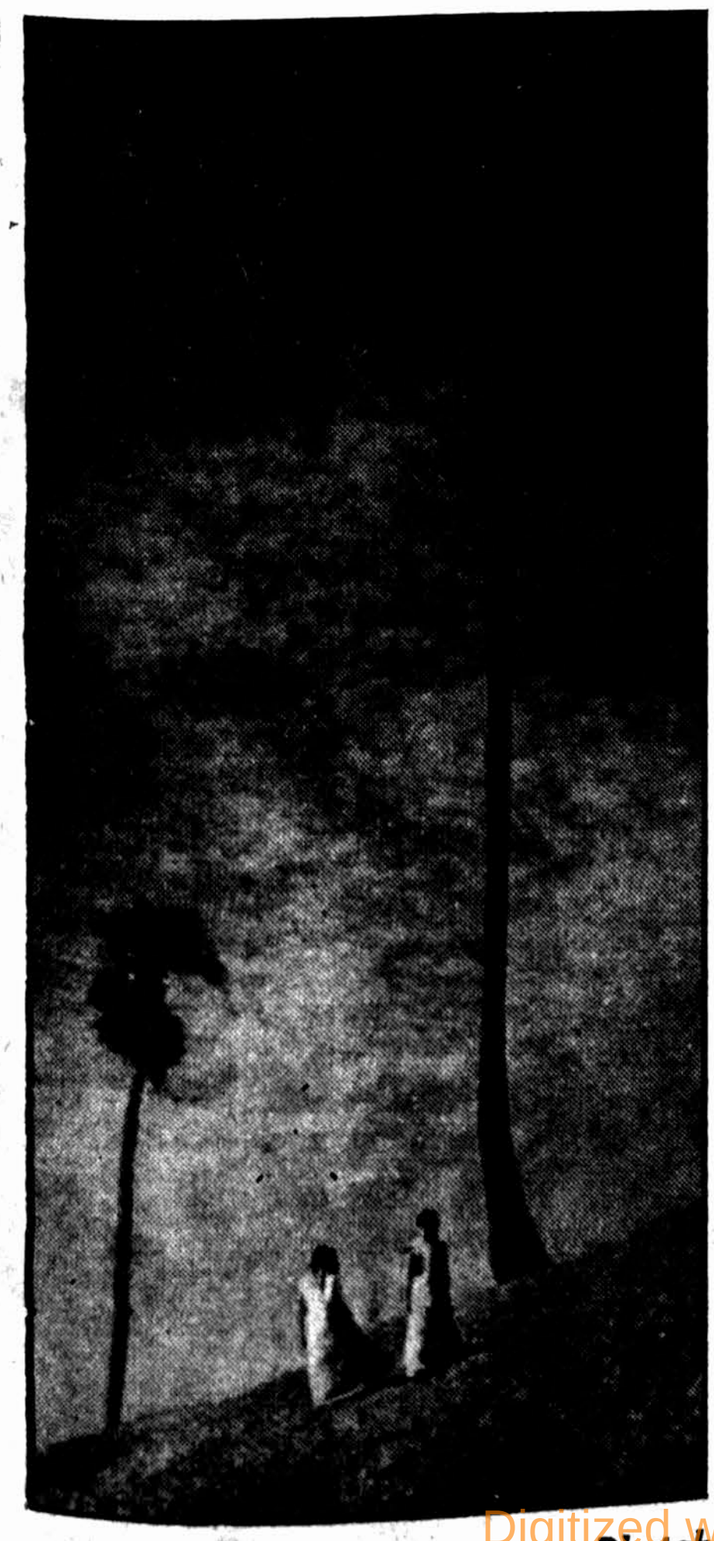

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